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Hasarchi et al.

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(54) **HARMONIZING NOISE AGGREGATION AND NOISE MANAGEMENT IN DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM**

(2021.01); *H04W 28/04* (2013.01); *H04W 52/52* (2013.01); *H04W 16/10* (2013.01); *H04W 88/085* (2013.01)

(71) Applicant: **Axell Wireless Ltd.**, Chesham (GB)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ... *H04W 72/082*; *H04W 28/04*; *H04B 17/345*
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 63 days.

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(60) Provisional application No. 62/096,061, filed on Dec. 23, 2014.

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H04W 72/08 (2009.01)
H04B 17/345 (2015.01)
H04B 7/024 (2017.01)
H03G 3/30 (2006.01)
H04W 52/52 (2009.01)
H04B 1/10 (2006.01)
H04W 12/037 (2021.01)
H04W 28/04 (2009.01)
H04W 16/10 (2009.01)
H04W 88/08 (2009.01)

Primary Examiner — Jamal Javaid

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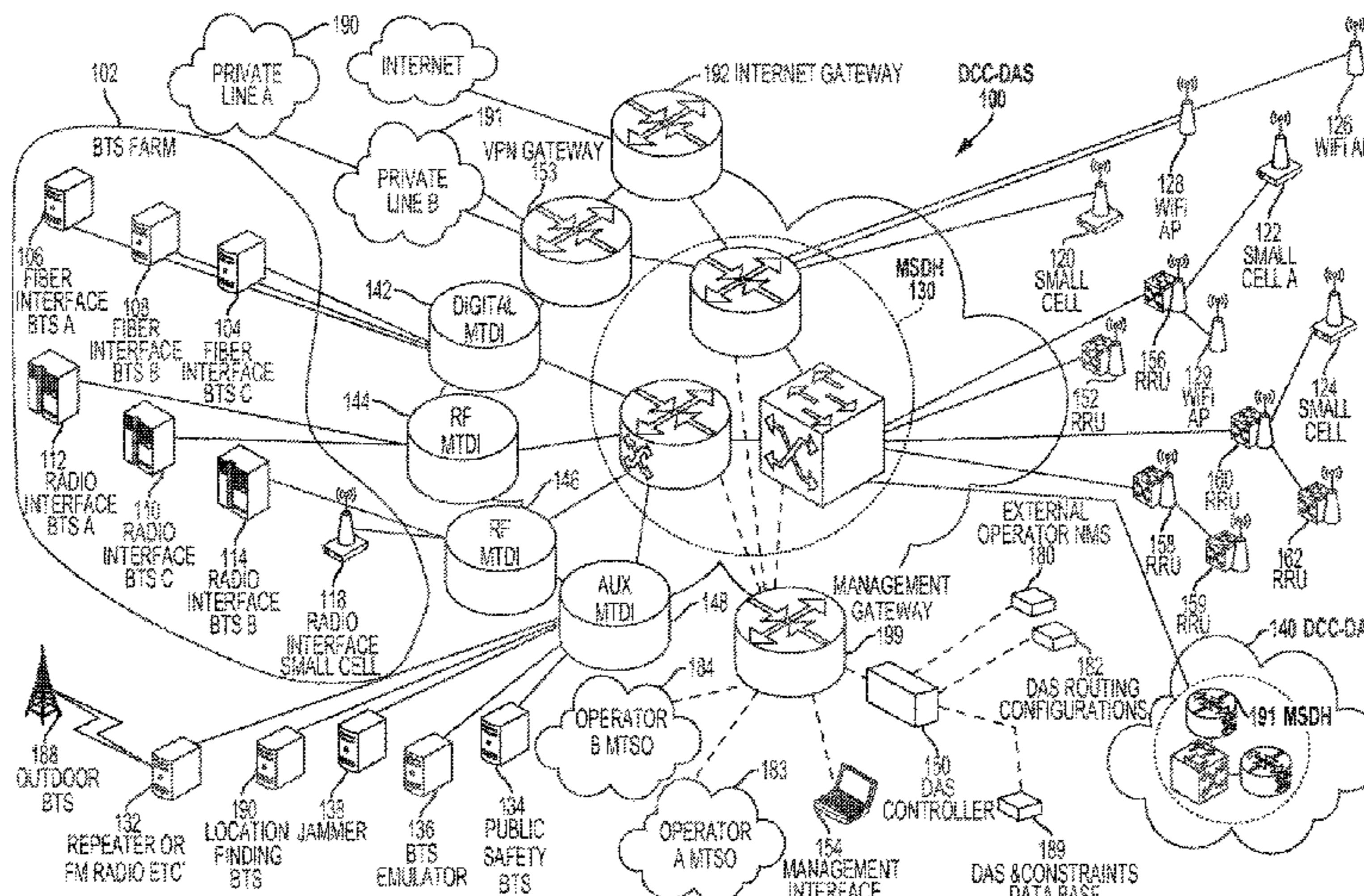
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *H04W 72/082* (2013.01); *H03G 3/3047* (2013.01); *H03G 3/3089* (2013.01); *H04B 1/1027* (2013.01); *H04B 7/024* (2013.01); *H04B 17/345* (2015.01); *H04W 12/037*

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is directed to systems and methods for reducing noise levels by harmonization in a DCC-DAS using smart weighted aggregation of noise and signal resources to achieve an optimal signal to noise ratio in varying traffic and interference conditions.

20 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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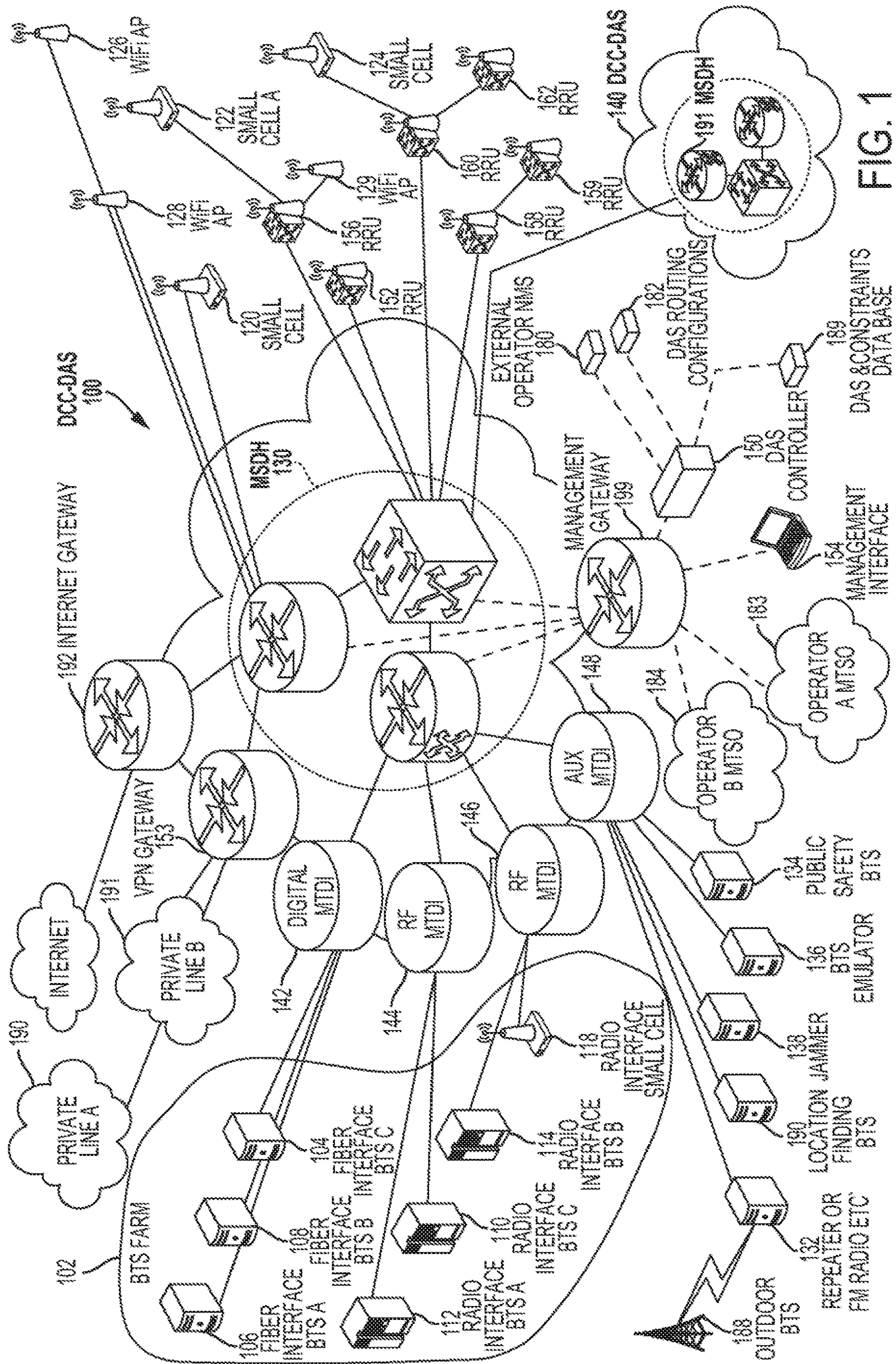


FIG. 1

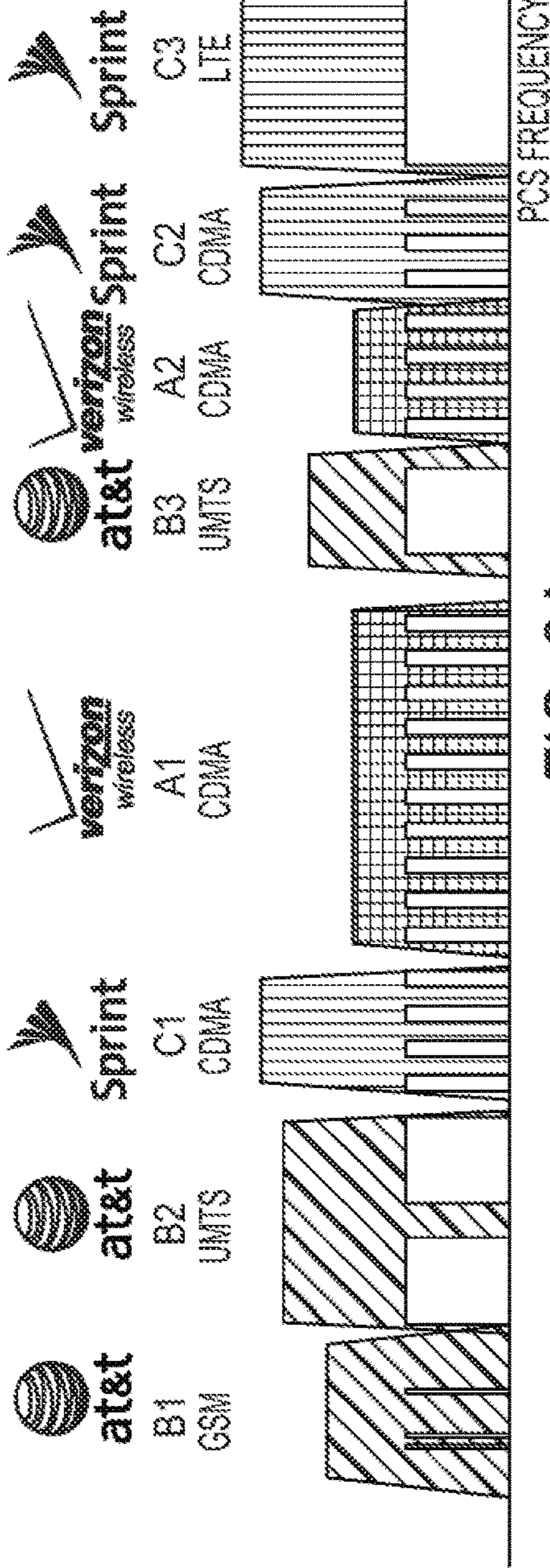


FIG. 2A

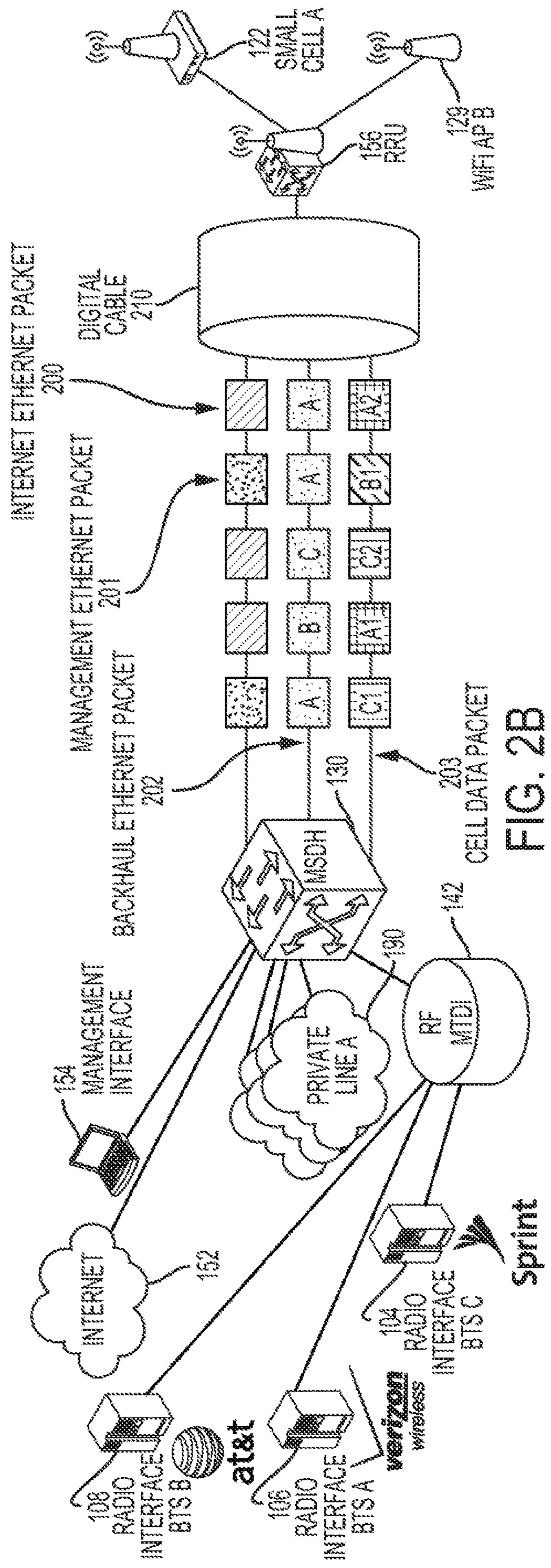


FIG. 2B

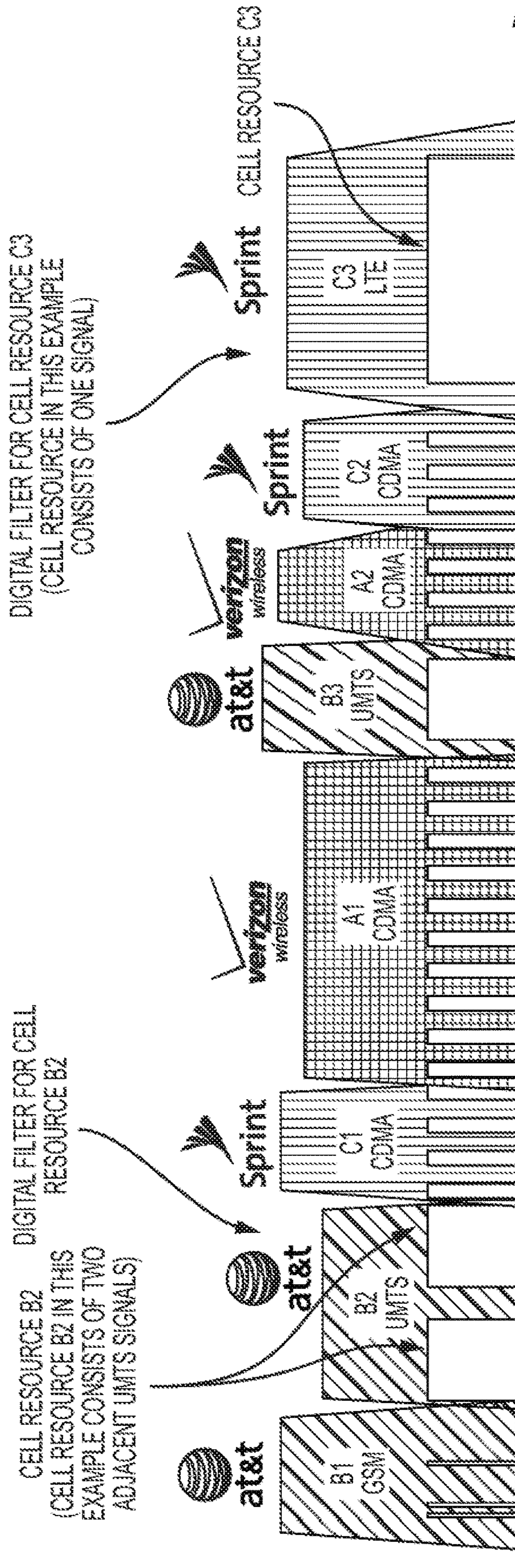


FIG. 2C

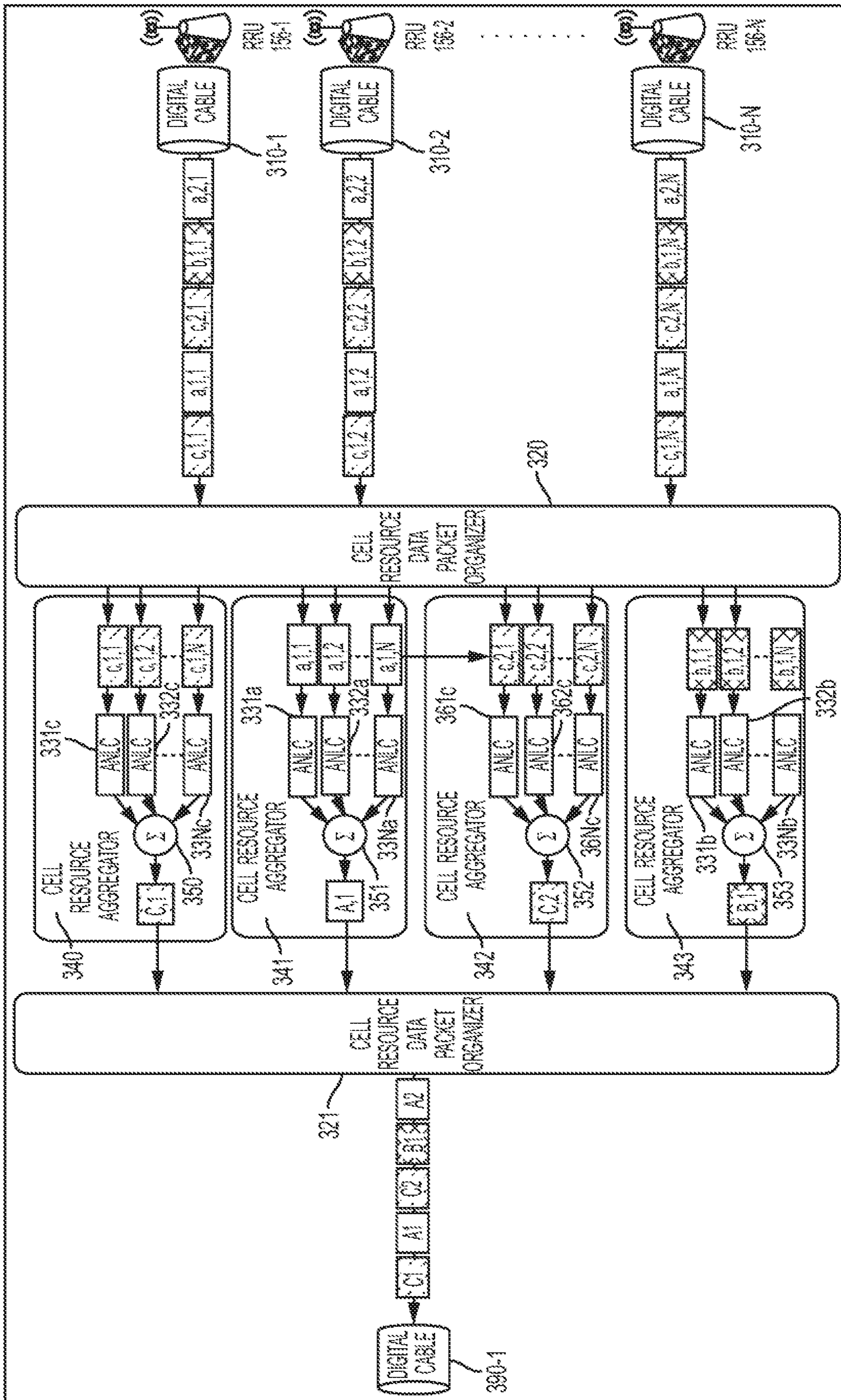


FIG. 3

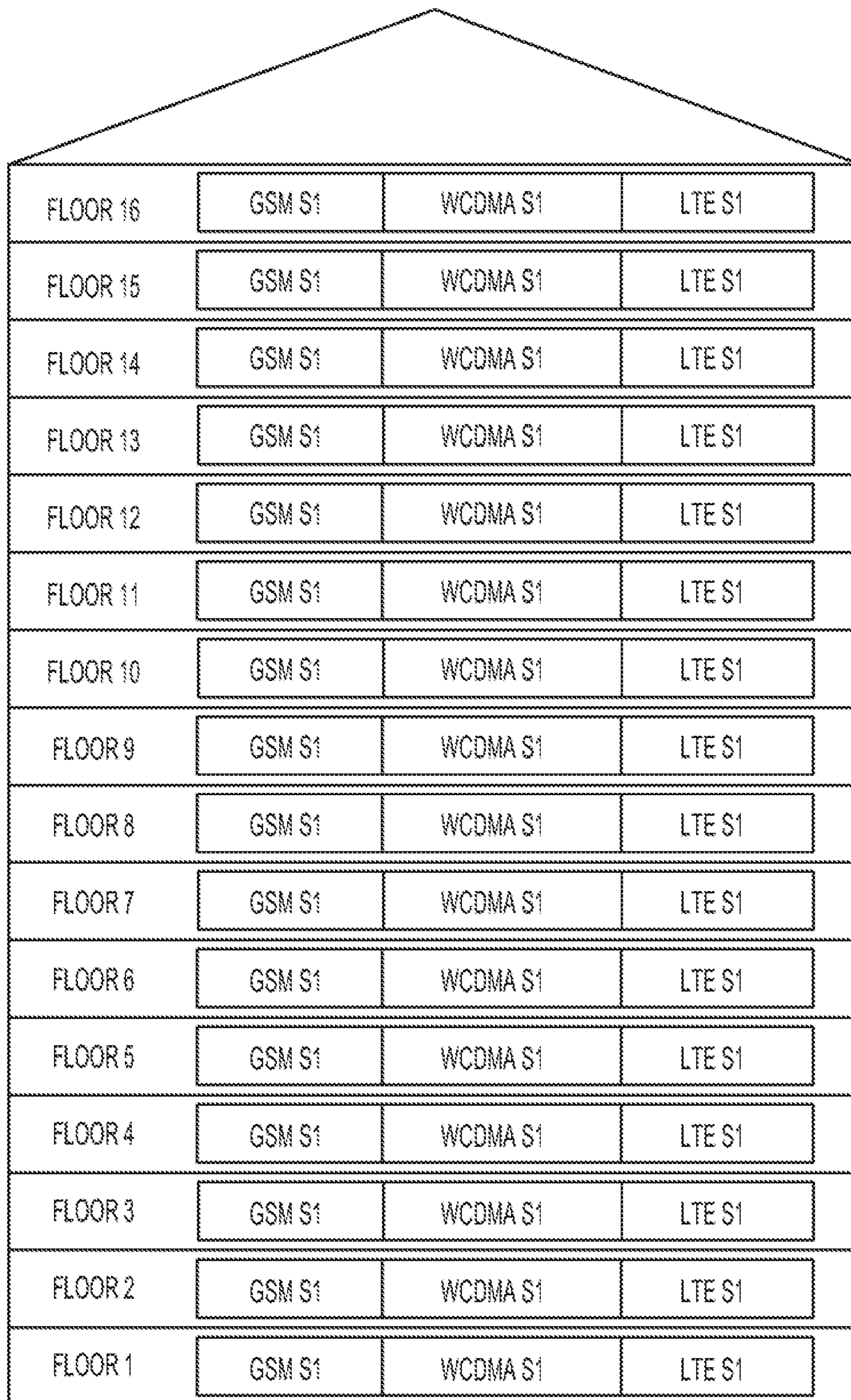


FIG. 4A
PRIOR ART

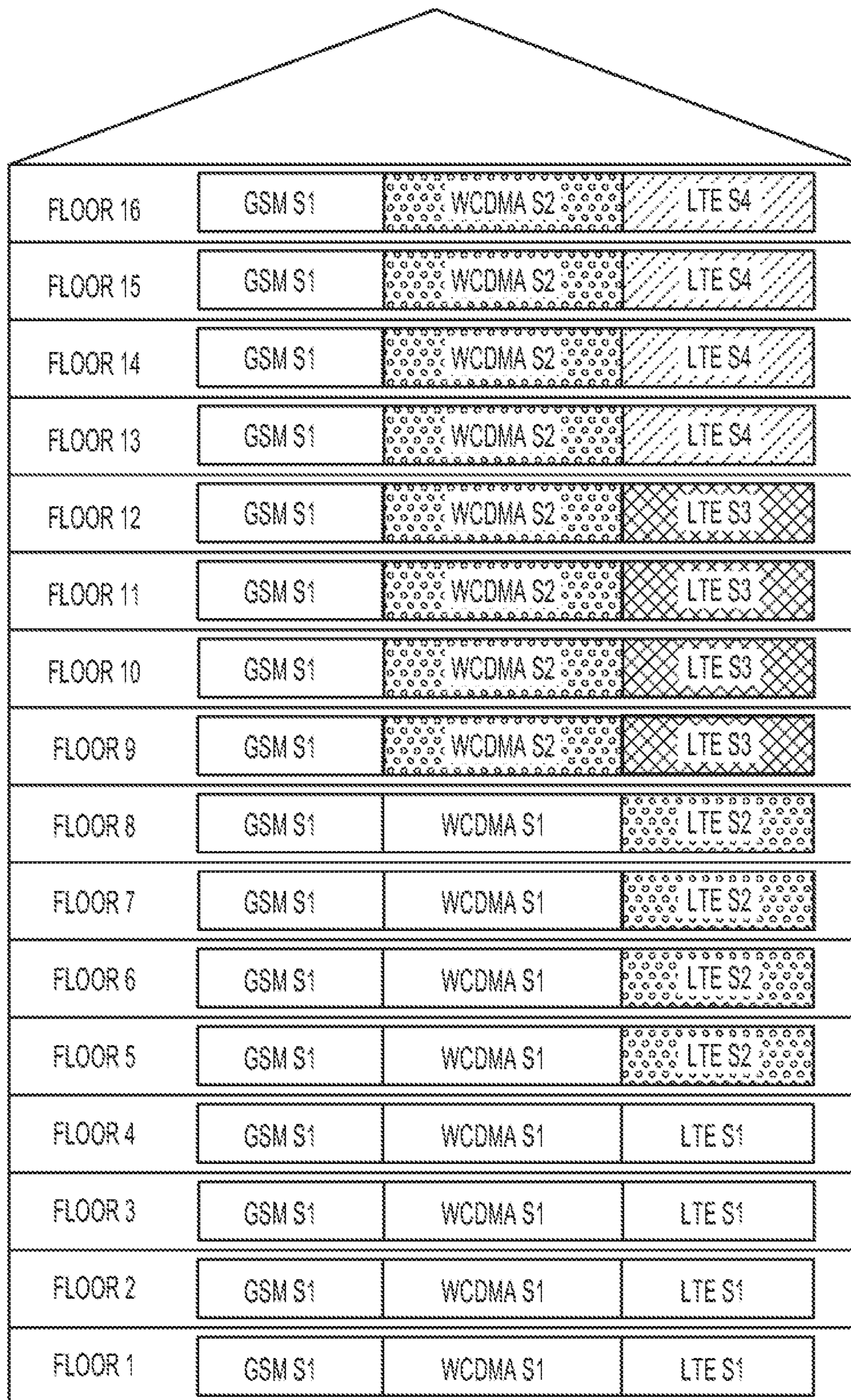


FIG. 4B

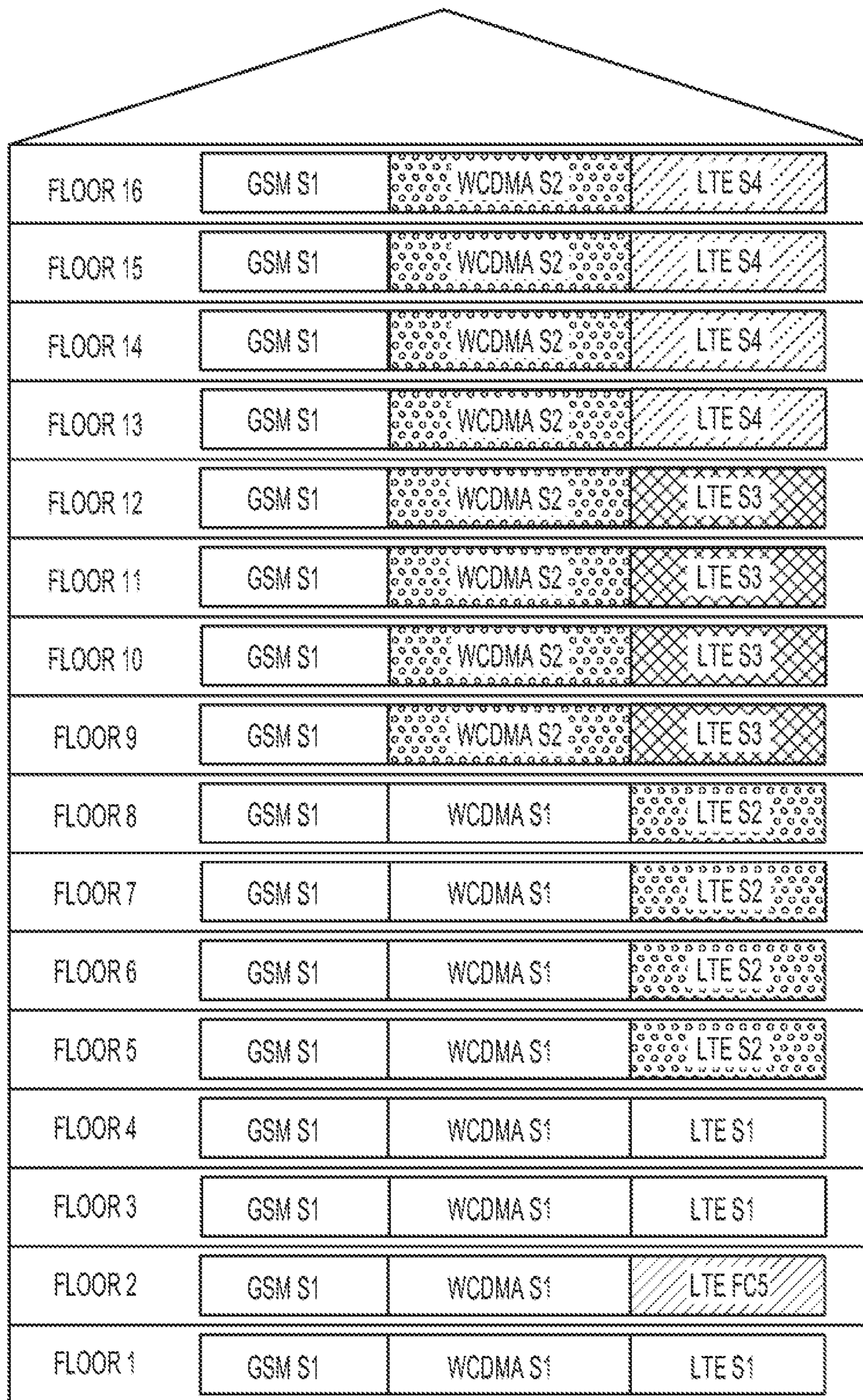


FIG. 4C

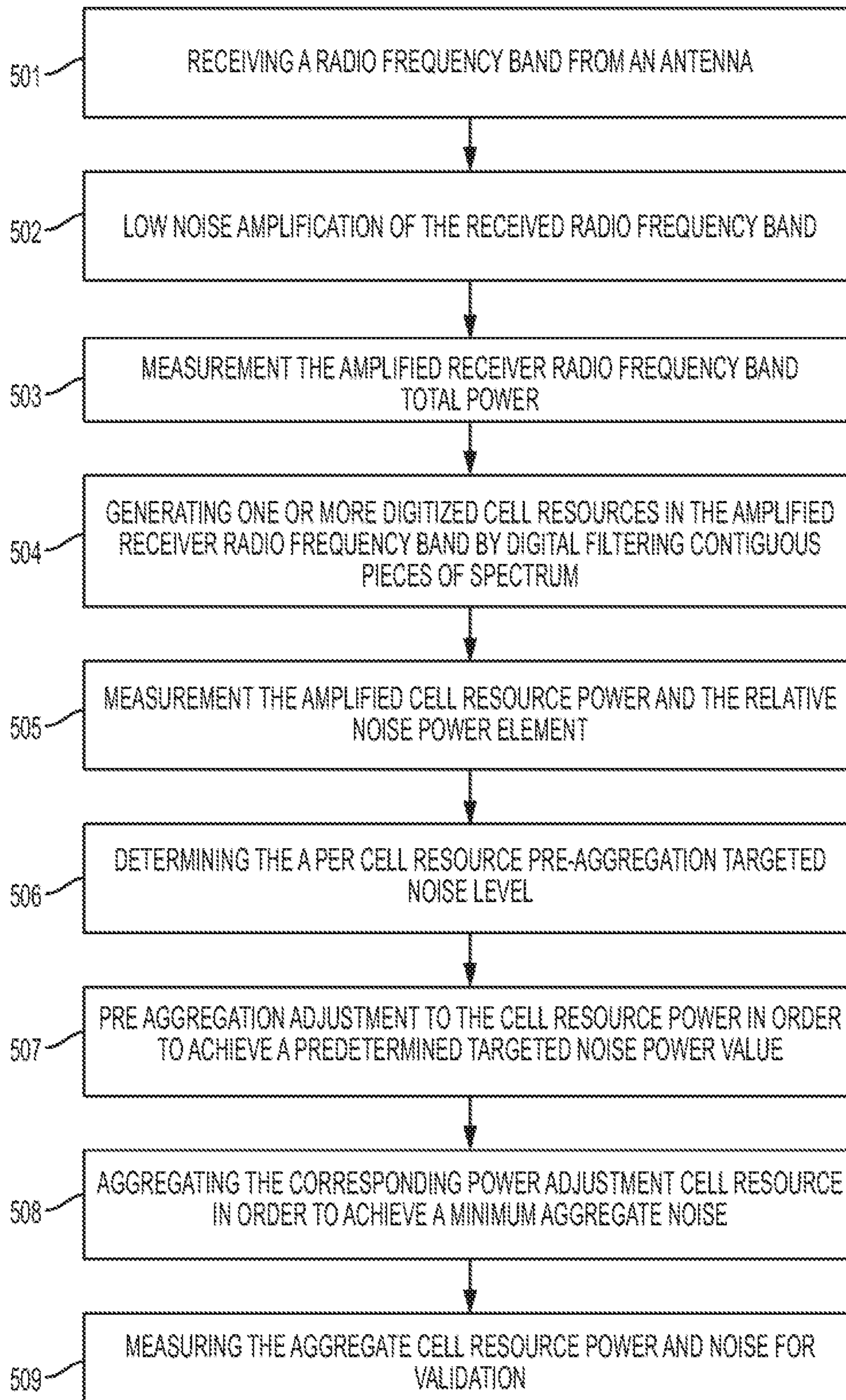


FIG. 5

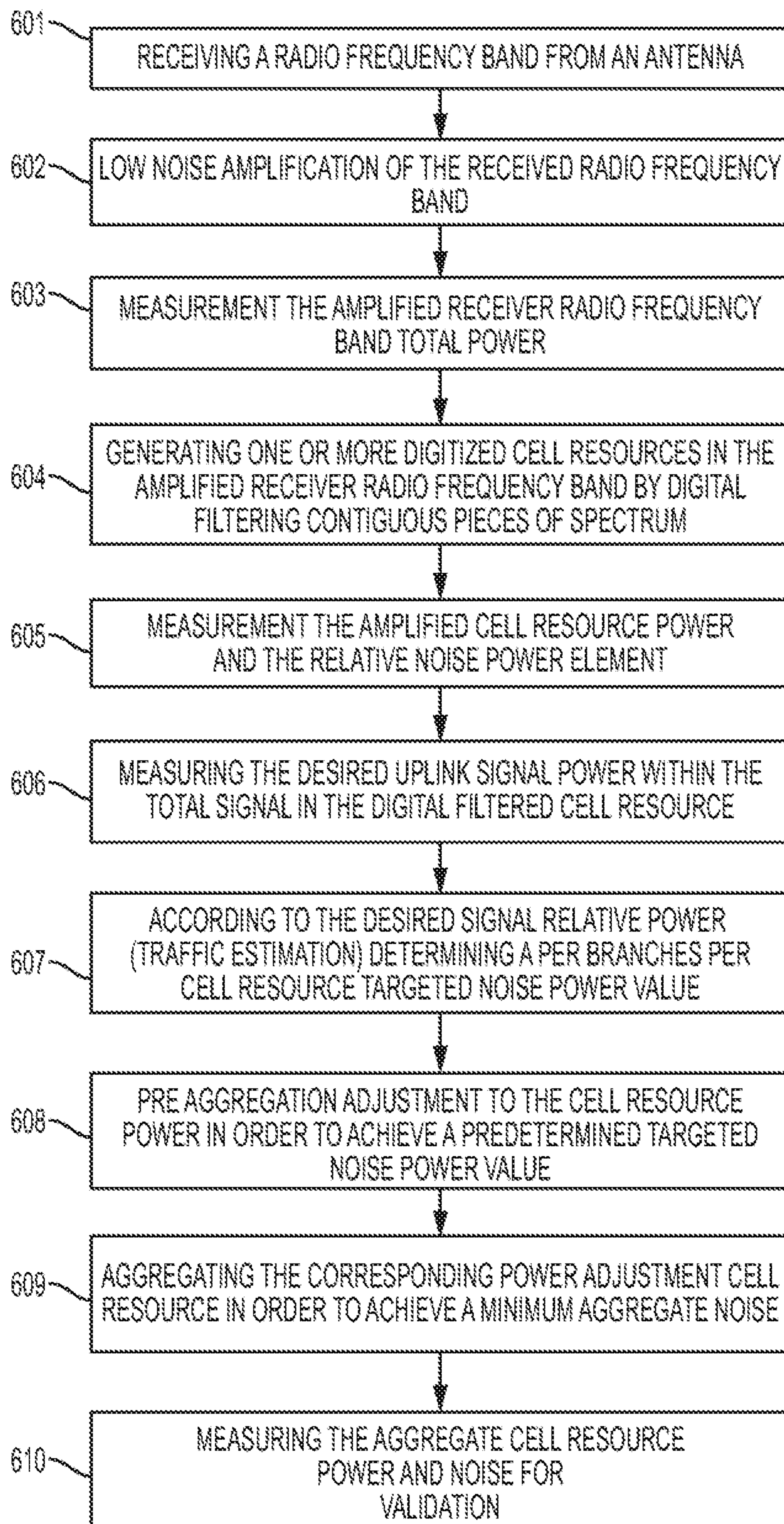


FIG. 6

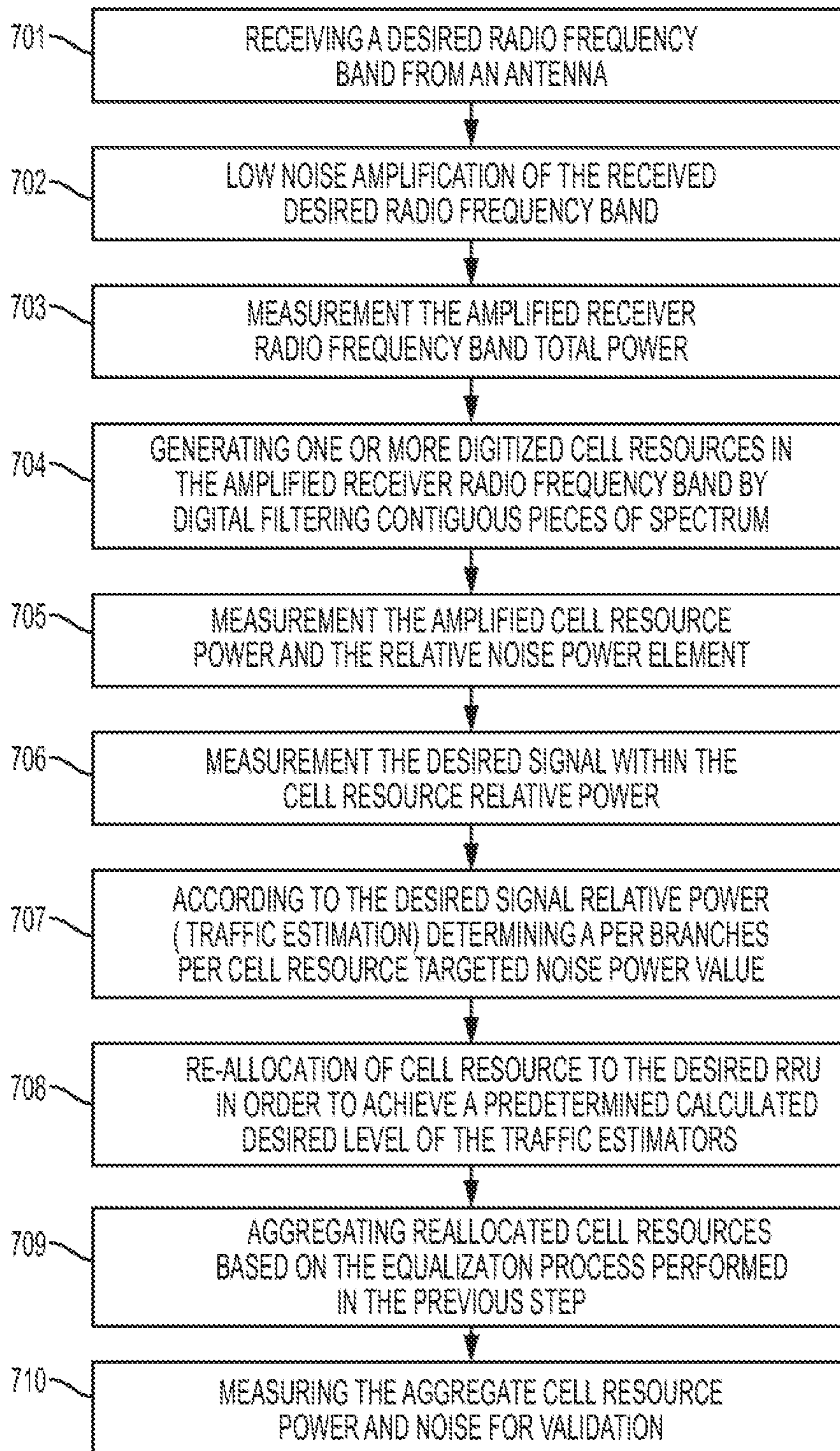


FIG. 7

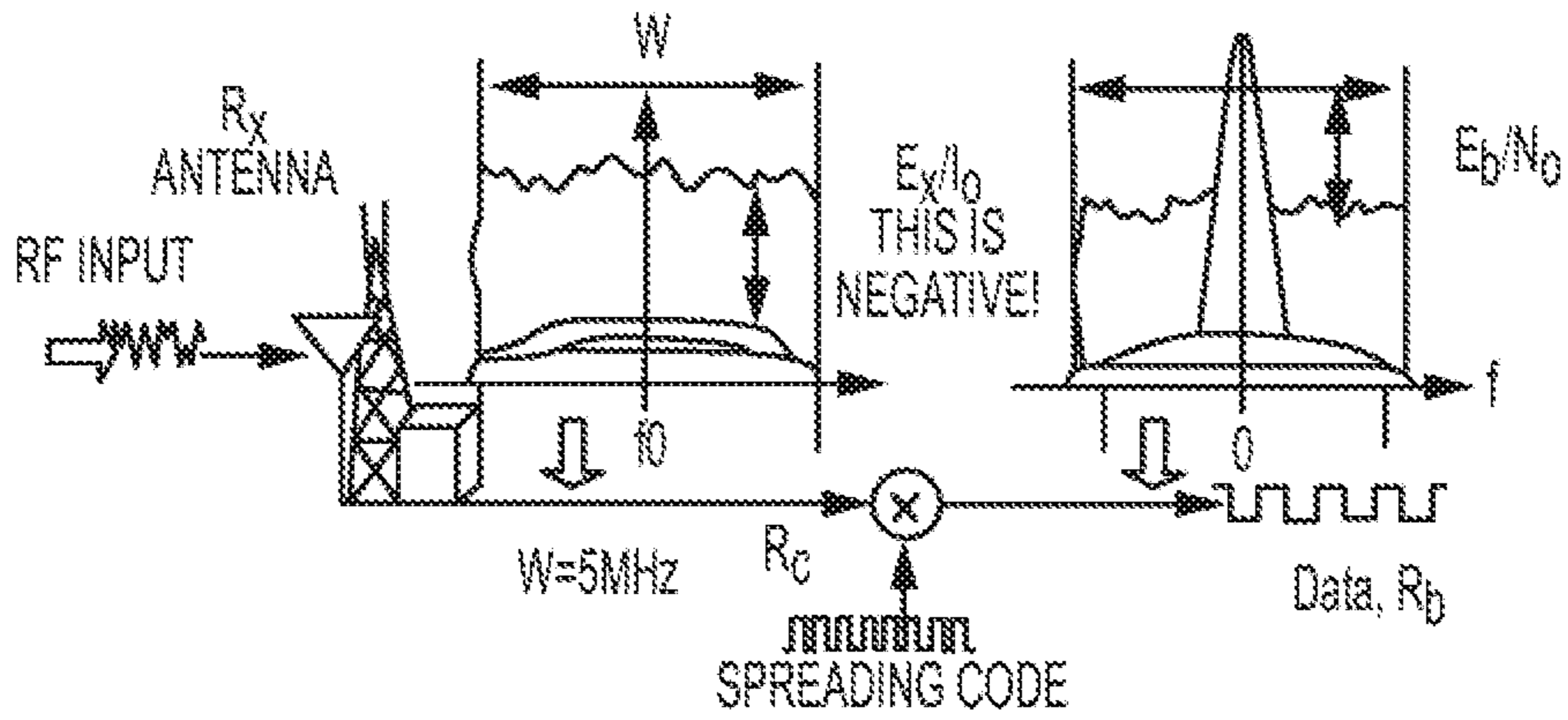


FIG. 8

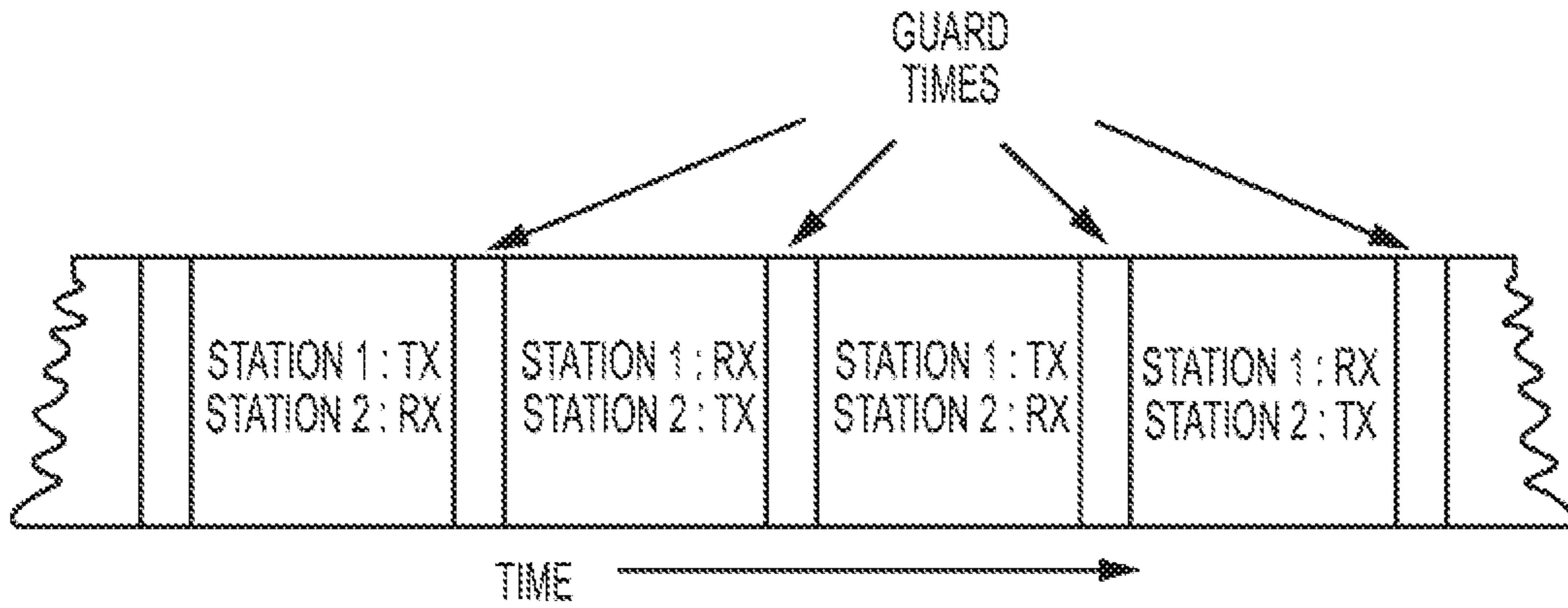


FIG. 9

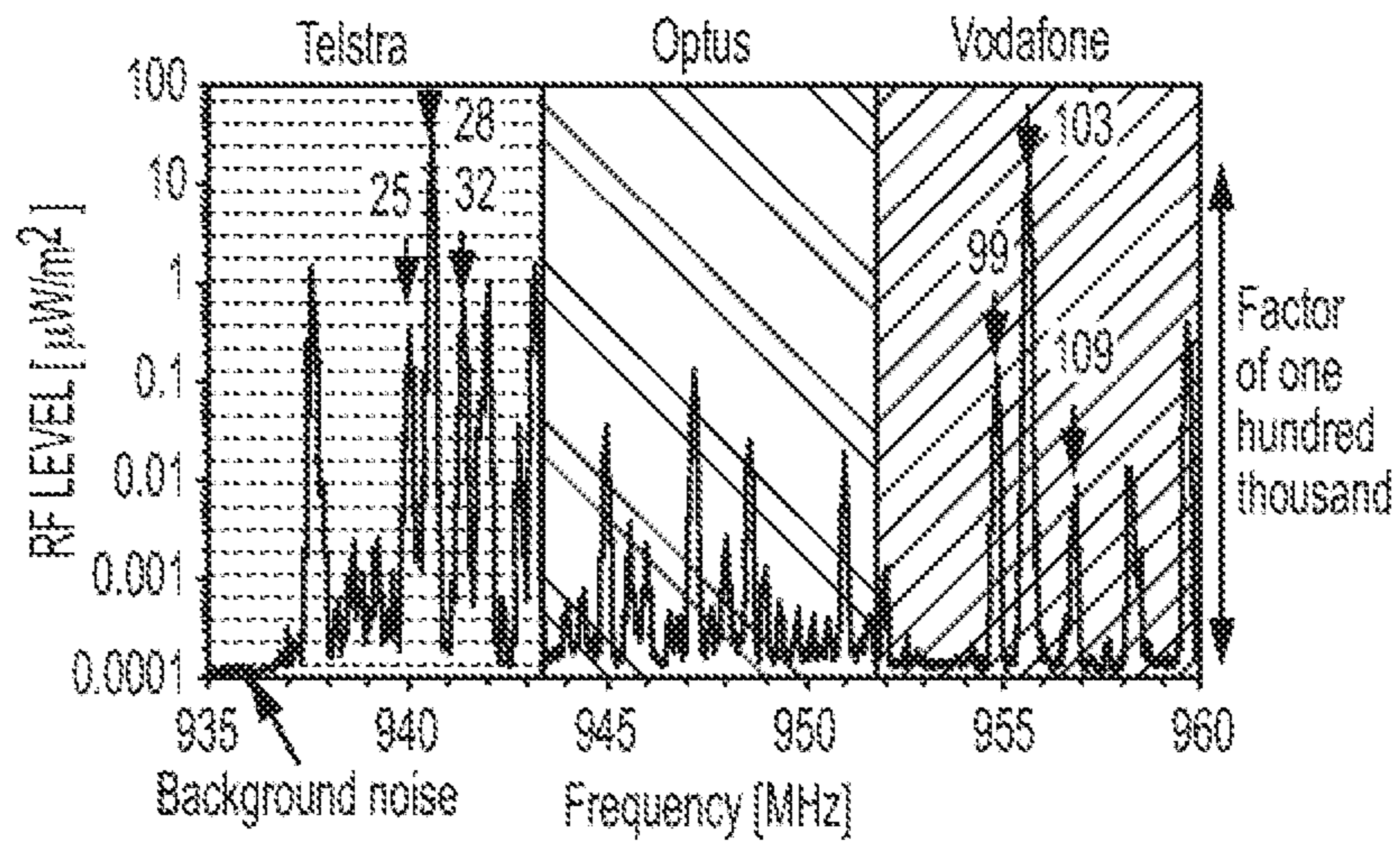


FIG. 10

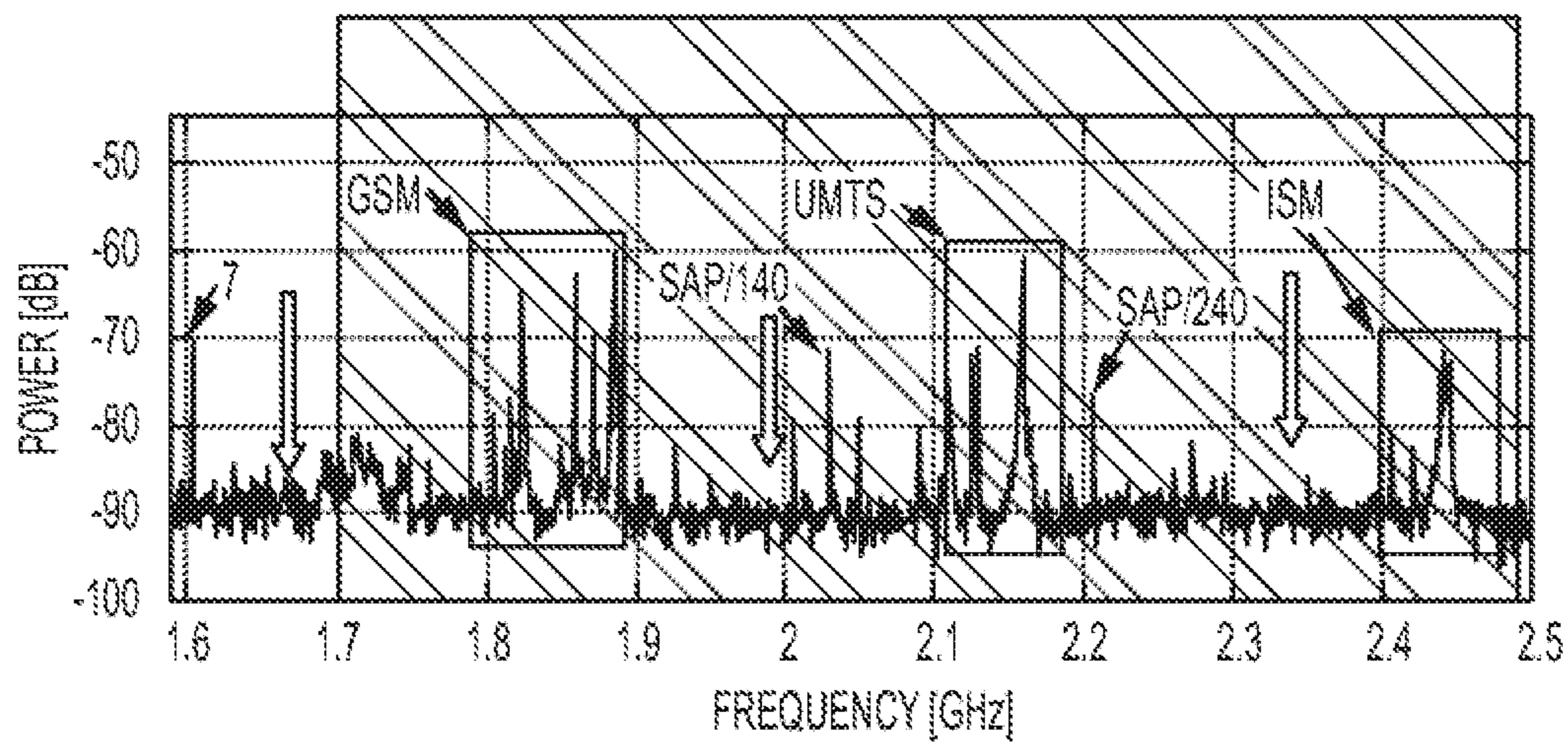


FIG. 11
PRIOR ART

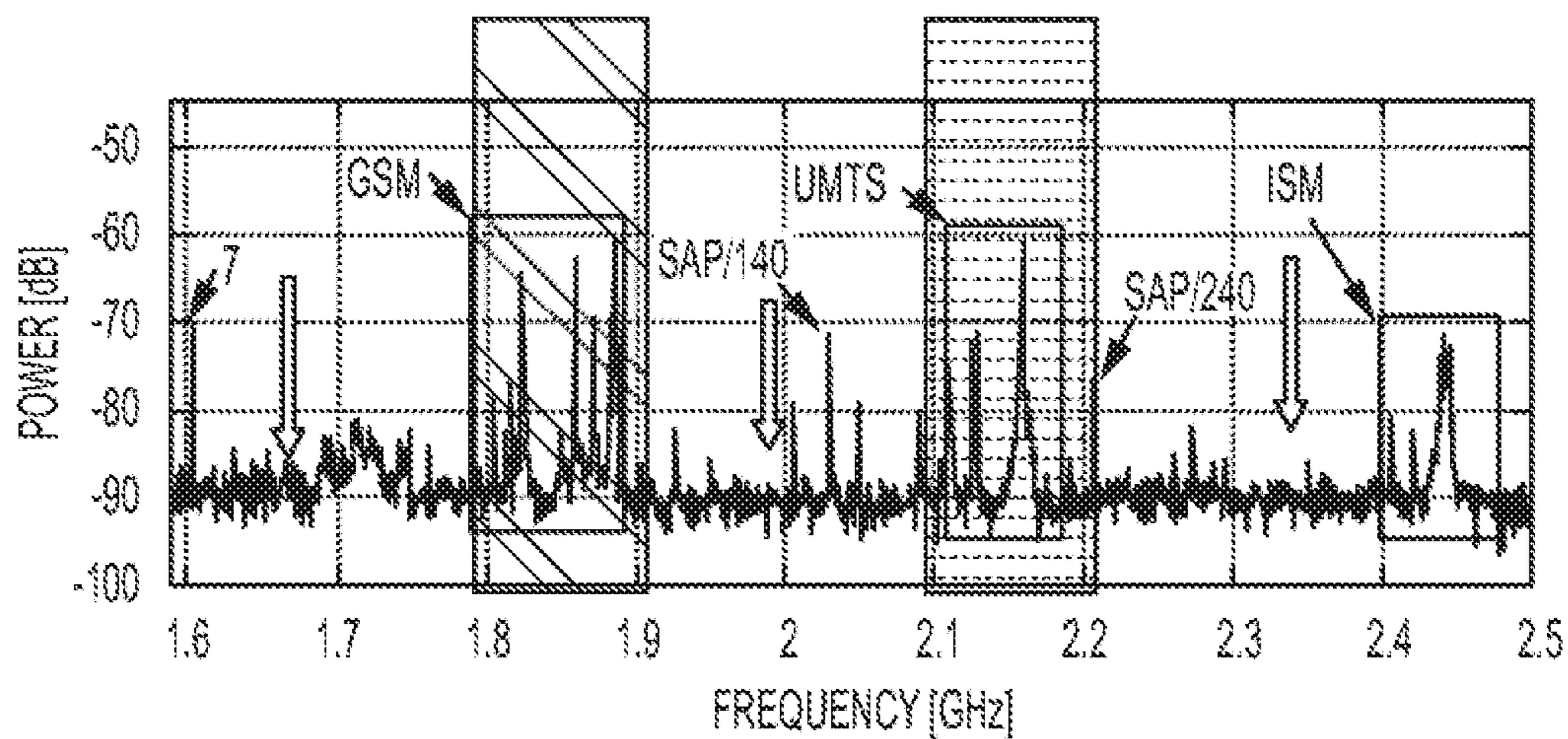


FIG. 12
PRIOR ART

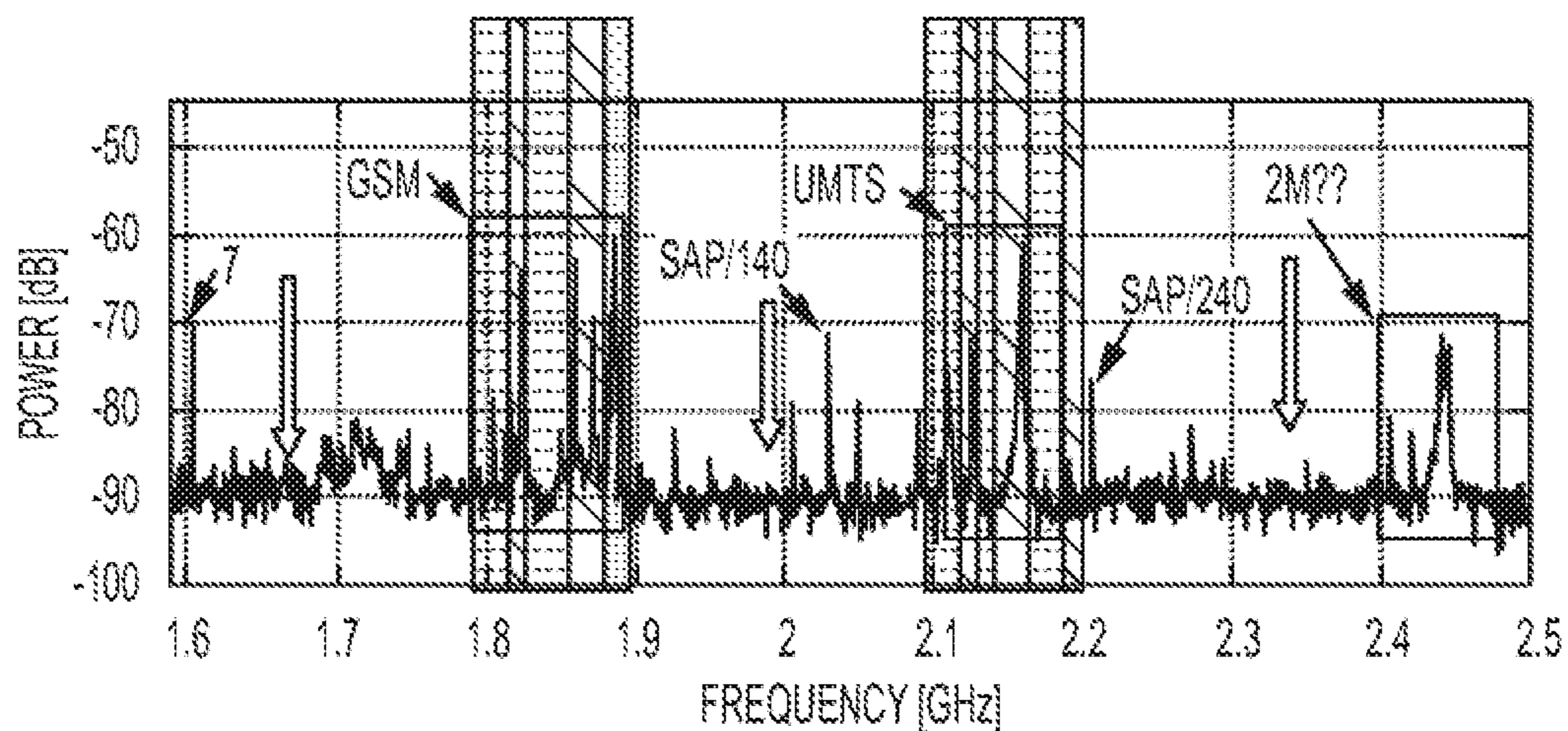


FIG. 13

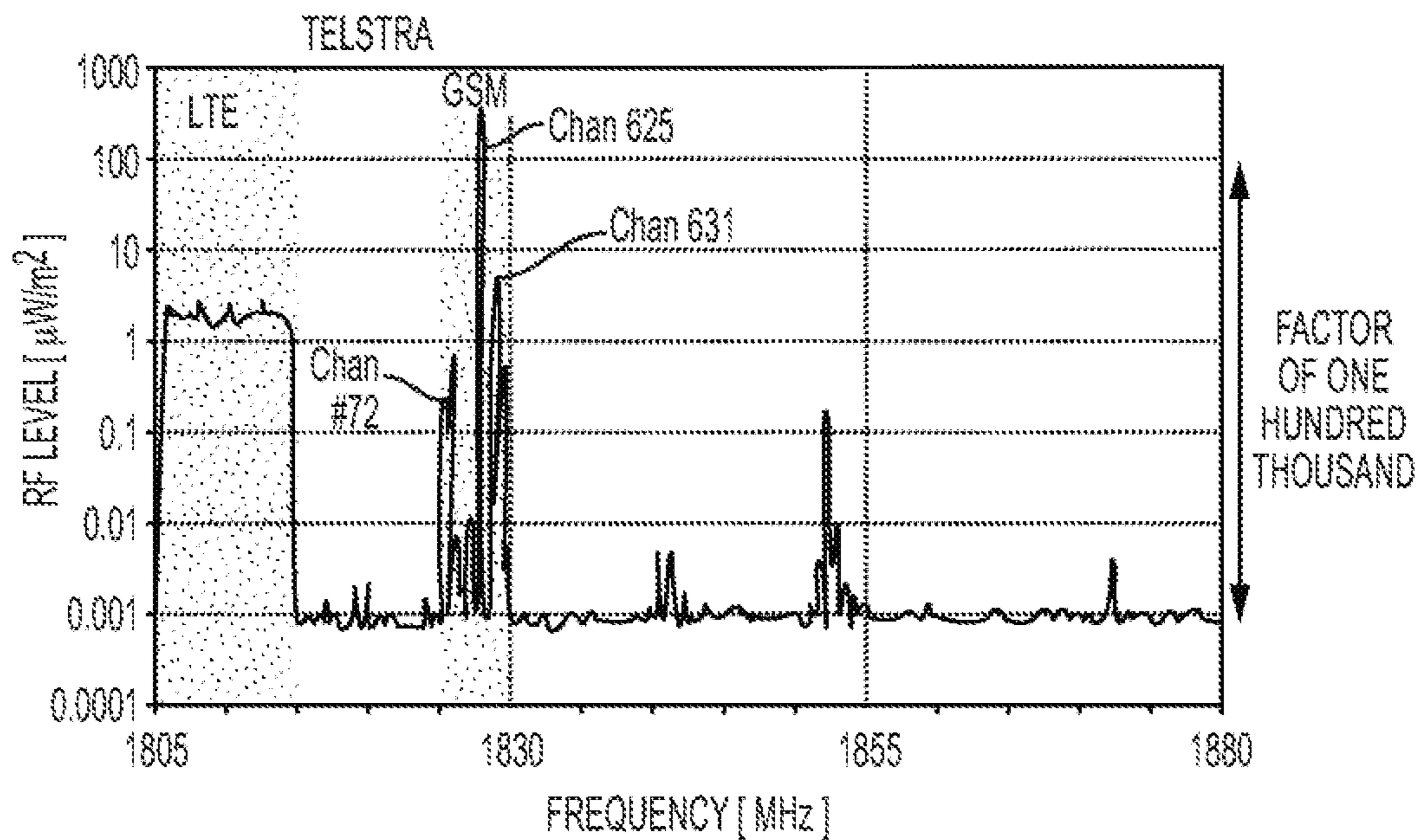


FIG. 14

HARMONIZING NOISE AGGREGATION AND NOISE MANAGEMENT IN DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The purpose of this application is to describe an algorithm and method that may leverage the unique features and capabilities of a DCCDAS (Digital Capacity Centric DAS) invented and described in International Application No. PCT/US2013/054143, filed Aug. 8, 2013, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety, in order to perform harmonizing noise aggregation and management in distributed antenna system.

By harmonizing we mean a running process of smart weighted aggregation of noise and signal resources which aims to achieve an optimal signal to noise ratio in varying traffic and interference conditions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Noise and in particular noise after it has been aggregated from the various DAS zones is the major factor limiting the DAS data traffic capabilities. As cellular networks evolve, the requirements for the DAS receivers dynamic range and signal to noise ratio is becoming more demanding from the networks that are feeding them. DAS networks have traditionally aggregated noise simply by its summation function, and noise was treated as a given limiting problem and best practices operation have been adapted to accommodate this limiting factor.

In order to better understand noise and noise behavior in DAS network, one must first acknowledge and understand its sources:

Thermal noise is the first contributing element to the aggregated noise of a DAS network, as it appears in all the distributed antennas of the network and then amplified and summed from all of the antennas selected to distribute the same cellular sector.

Pre-amplification attenuation, although compensated by the cellular networks power control function, will cause mobiles served under the subjected antenna to increase their emitted power, resulting inevitably in excessive interference in the DAS network. Unfortunately, this noise rise affects not only the subject antenna, but also causes a noise rise in any antennas in the transmission range of the mobile.

The pre-amplification mobile uplink signal attenuation is a major limiting factor in passive DAS networks, since all the distribution is done passively (RF power combiner, dividers, coupler and coaxial cable) and all the passive elements are contributing to the pre-amplification attenuation. In active DAS (unlike passive DAS), the pre-amplification attenuation is confined to the passive elements between the antenna and the remote radio unit. In some implementations of DAS networks, the antenna is part of the remote unit and therefore these elements are negligible. In others, there is a short low loss coaxial cable connecting the antenna to the remote radio head.

Noise Fig, in any active DAS network, each receiving chain has its own noise Fig, this actively generated noise is mostly affected by the DAS RRU front end passive elements and low noise amplifier (LNA). Additional elements in the DAS RRU receiver may have a dramatic contribution to the receiver noise Fig, an example for such element in an IF (down and up convert) active DAS networks are the converting local oscillator noise.

Laser noise is a major excessive noise contributor to DAS networks utilizing analog fiber optic transportation, the limiting factors affecting the laser noise contribution is its dynamic range and its stability.

Passive and active nonlinearity, this is a common cause for noise rise typically occur in a multi host DAS networks. A DAS network occupied with multiple cellular networks, multiple frequency bands and multiple technologies is most likely to be affected from this phenomenon. The cause for the noise rise due to nonlinearity can be internal to the DAS network, for examples from the final power amplifier if there is insufficient isolation between the down-link end up-link frequencies. Examples for additional passive nonlinearity are the use of insulation PIM rated antenna or failure in a coaxial connector.

In addition to the above noise contributing sources there are two major noise sources which are becoming the biggest obstacle in the quest of reaching the optimal high capacity DAS network. These two are the most challenging since they cannot be pre-planned or anticipate;

Noise rising failure is the biggest noise contributing source due to the scale of active DAS networks and the rising number of active elements. Unfortunately, it is inevitable to avoid a statistical failure over time. In most cases a confined failure is manageable but the fact that DAS networks are eventually an aggregation network a single point of failure may affect an entire cluster or in server cases that entire DAS network.

External radiation noise—External sources are becoming the significant limiting factor. These noise sources are the most challenging since the origins are not part of the DAS network, and their behavior and characteristic cannot be anticipated or controlled. The external radiation noise sources may be wideband or narrowband, constant or sporadic that may affect the entire DAS network spectrum or a specific band or channel. The external radiation noise sources may be a local phenomenon affecting only one antenna, or a spread phenomenon affecting a whole cluster of antennas. There are infinite sources for external radiation noise; common examples are industrial equipment such as generators and heavy equipment's, unauthorized communication equipment, cell jammers, oscillating BDA, light fixtures, LED stadium screens and many more ongoing threats.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed to systems and methods for reducing noise levels by harmonization in a DCC-DAS using smart weighted aggregation of noise and signal resources to achieve an optimal signal to noise ratio in varying traffic and interference conditions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a function block diagram of a DCC-DAS according to an exemplary embodiment of an optional platform for the invention.

FIG. 2A shows as an example the cell resources in the US PCS frequency band.

FIG. 2B shows a representation of the data flow in the digital link/cable between the MSDH and the RRU.

FIG. 2C shows how an RRU may filter each incoming signal using a specific digital filter matched to the technology and the bandwidth of each cell resource.

FIG. 3 shows a representation of the data flow in the digital link/cable (1-N) between the RRU and the cell resource packet organizer.

FIG. 4A depicts cell resource allocation in a prior art DAS network.

FIG. 4B depicts an optimum noise driven distributed network according to the present invention.

FIG. 4C depicts a femto-cell enhanced optimum noise drive distributed network according to the present invention.

FIG. 5 depicts a flowchart showing pre-aggregation adjustment to the cell resource power in order to achieve minimum aggregate noise.

FIG. 6 depicts a flowchart showing pre-aggregation traffic corresponding to the cell resource power in order to achieve minimum aggregate noise.

FIG. 7 depicts RRR reallocation of cell resources in order to achieve an optimum signal to noise ratio per sector.

FIG. 8 depicts a representation showing the separation of the total received energy from the desired signal by spreading code decoding.

FIG. 9 depicts a representation showing the separation of the total received energy from the desired signal by synchronized guard time noise measurement.

FIG. 10 depicts a representation showing the separation of the total received energy from the desired signal by free transmission frequency guard noise measurement.

FIG. 11 depicts prior art DAS wideband noise power measurement.

FIG. 12 depicts prior art DAS band specific noise power measurement.

FIG. 13 depicts cell resource noise power measurement according to the present invention.

FIG. 14 depicts DAS distributed different technologies in the DCS frequency band requiring different noise aggregation for optimal performance.

DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description is of the best mode or modes of the invention presently contemplated. Such description is not intended to be understood in a limiting sense, but to be an example of the invention presented solely for illustration thereof, and by reference to which in connection with the following description and the accompanying drawings one skilled in the art may be advised of the advantages and construction of the invention. In the various views of the drawings, like reference characters designate like or similar parts.

An exemplary DCCDAS Architecture (PCT/US2013/054143) is provided as platform in which the harmonizing noise aggregation and noise management algorithms may be implemented. One skilled in the art should recognize that the invented algorithms may also be implemented in other DAS architectures.

FIG. 1 depicts a function block diagram of DCC-DAS 100 according to an exemplary embodiment of an optional platform for the invention. DCC-DAS 100 integrates multiple resources of capacity, such as Cellular 2G/3G/4G resources, public safety resources, small cell, and broadband resources into one integrated operational system that is able to centrally manage its capacity resources and distribute them accordingly.

BTS farm 102 is the main resource of capacity of DCC-DAS 100. BTS farm 102 comprises various BTS's covering multiple technologies. Digital Fiber interface BTS's 104, 106, and 108 have digital baseband fiber interface (For

example CPRI data) outputs whereas Radio Interface BTS's 110, 112, 114 and radio interface small cell 118 have Radio RF outputs.

Other capacity resources, like small cells 118, 120, 122, and 124 or Wi-Fi access points 126, 128 and 129 can be used by DCC-DAS 100 for offloading capacity purposes. They can be installed either in BTS farm 102, like small cell 118, or in remote zones, like small cells 120, 122, and 124 and WIFI access points 126, 128, and 129. MSDH 130 manages all the capacity resources of DCC-DAS 100. DCC-DAS 100 can be leveraged to manage auxiliary resources like off-air repeaters (Off air repeater receives the signal from remote BTS 188) or FM Radios 132, public safety BTS 134, and BTS emulator 136 for location finding purposes.

DCC-DAS 100 can be used to direct the signal from jammer 138 to specific zones in which cellular calls are prohibited. As depicted in FIG. 1, DCC-DAS 100 is modular and can be connected to slave MSDH 191 and/or slave DCC-DAS 140 which covers other zones not serviced by DCC-DAS 100.

Each BTS in BTS farm 102 is connected to an MTDI. As shown, Digital fiber interfaced BTS's 104, 106, and 108 are connected to digital MTDI 142; RF BTS's 110 and 112 are connected to RF MTDI 144; and RF BTS 114 and Small Cell 118 are connected to RF MTDI 146. RF MTDIs 144 and 146 may passively combine the incoming RF signals from the various RF BTS's (110, 112, 114, and, 118) and adjust the level of the RF signals to the working level required by MTDI digital processor (320 in FIG. 3) which is part of each MTDI. Each MTDI can handle multiple BTS's. However if the number of BTS's in BTS farm 102 is greater than the maximum that can be handled by a single MTDI, then a number of additional MTDI's may be deployed as depicted in FIG. 1. Each BTS may also have MIMO links. The MIMO link connections and the way DCC-DAS 100 deals with MIMO links is shown separately in FIG. 13.

FIG. 1 depicts multiple RRUs 152, 156, 160, 162 which are connected to MSDH 130. Each RRU with its own antenna system covers a specific zone.

DCC-DAS 100 serves as IP backhaul for various devices such as Wi-Fi Access Points 128 and 129 or small cells 120 and 122. They can be directly connected to MSDH 130 like Wi-Fi access point (AP) 126 and Small cell 120 or through the RRUs like small cell 122 and Wi-Fi AP 129.

The IP backhaul data aforementioned is routed to MSDH 130 who splits the IP backhaul data from the digitized cellular data and sends the IP data to the Internet gateway 192 or VPN gateway 153 from which it is routed to the internet or to private lines 190 and 191, thus connecting those Wi-Fi APs or small cells with the external world or the operators network.

DAS controller 150 manages and controls the DCC-DAS 100. DAS controller 140 stores the various configurations of the DAS and various parameters such as routing configurations 182 (which is part of DAS controller 150) and Infrastructure constraints database 189 which is also part of DAS controller 150. DAS controller 150 interfaces with MSDH 130 through management gateway 199. The human machine interface 154 which enables the DAS operator to control and manage the system is also interfaced with the MSDH 130 through management gateway 199. DAS controller 150 is able to connect to an external operator NMS (Network Management System), send alarm data, or accept control data from the NMS. This NMS can be a conventional NMS or part of a Cloud computing network that supports multiple BTS's. The management gateway 199 can directly interface with the operators' mobile telephone switching office

(MTSO) **183, 184** for various control and management functions which will be explained later or it can interface with the operator cloud computing network.

In the downlink direction, each MTDI converts each incoming RF signal to an IF signal and then digitizes the IF signals and passes them through a digital filter bank. The MTDI may filter each incoming signal using a specific digital filter matched to the technology and the bandwidth of each BTS cell resource as shown in FIG. 2A. A cell resource is defined as a contiguous piece of spectrum that the operator of the DCC-DAS wishes to distribute, for example, consisting of one or more wireless signals of the same wireless cellular technology type. However, this is just an example. A cell resource can also be any contiguous piece of spectrum in the frequency bands of the DCC-DAS that the operator wishes to digitize and distribute via the DCC-DAS RRUs. FIG. 2A shows as an example the cell resources in the US PCS frequency band A1 and A2 are Verizon™ cell resources in the PCS band; B1, B2, and B3 are AT&T™ cell resources in the PCS band; and C1, C2, and C3 are Sprint™ cell resources in the PCS band. The MTDI then converts the digital filtered signals to a digital stream of data samples (e.g. I/Q data samples) which are routed to MSDH **130**.

In the uplink direction, MTDI **142** performs the reverse operation. MTDI **142** receives the stream of digitized RF data packets coming from the various RRUs through MSDH **130** and distributes them throughout BTS farm **142, 144, 146** and **148**. The RRU's have their own digital filter bank accordingly.

Returning to the Downlink Each MTDI band module may serve one sector and the output of the MTDI will be routed by MSDH **130** to one or more RRUs each hone serving his own zone. If additional zones need to be covered, or more capacity is required in one or more zones, then a new sector may be used to cover the additional zones in the building, or to provide more capacity to existing zones by dividing the area covered by DCC-DAS into new zones, each one covered by a dedicated sector. In this case, a second MTDI (MTDI **146** in FIG. 1) may be connected to an additional BTS **114** and small cell **118** for example. The output of the second MTDI **146** will be connected to MSDH **130**. This second MTDI output will be another cell resource vector consisting of all the cell resources in the second sector. DCC-DAS **100** can now support up to n different sectors. Each sector will be routed to one or more zones in the area covered by DCC-DAS **100**.

The communication between the DCC-DAS elements can be based on any suitable digital protocol, such as CPRI/OBSAI serial protocols or any other serial data protocol. MSDH **130** also embeds an Ethernet layer with the serial data stream of digitized cell resource data samples in order to transmit control data and serve as the IP backhaul of the offload devices such as small cells, Wi-Fi access points, or any other offload device. The various offload devices may be connected to the RRUs (e.g., Wi-Fi AP **129** is connected to RRU **156** by Ethernet connection in FIG. 1) and from there through the RRU CPRI link to the MSDH **130** or directly to the Ethernet switch **612** associated with the MSDH (e.g., Wi-Fi AP **128** in FIG. 1).

MSDH **130** may connect to slave MSDH **191** (FIG. 1)—through one of the suitable digital protocols, thus enabling a modular growth of the system. Several slave MSDH's which control additional multiple RRUs can be cascaded using this methodology, enabling the system to cover huge campuses and residential areas. Thus, this architecture enables modular growth by cascading MSDH elements, each one of them serving multiple remote RRUs.

FIG. 2B shows a conceptual representation of the data flow in the digital link/cable **210** between the MSDH **130** and the RRU **156**. It clearly shows the cell resource data (**203**), C1, A1, C2, B1, A2 which are components of the digital link's between the two modules. It also shows the Ethernet backhaul data packets **205** for the small Cell **122** and Wi-Fi AP **129** marked as ABC A etc., as well as Ethernet packets (**201**) for management and internet (**200**) purposes.

In the uplink direction, each MTDI performs the reverse operation. The MTDI receives a digital stream of digitized RF data samples representing the cellular uplink cell resources coming from the Remote Radio Units (RRUs) through MSDH **130**. It combines signals destined for the same BTS input and converts them to uplink signals that are sent to the relevant s BTS. In the uplink each MTDI may have the same structure of cell resources and digital filters associated with them which is a mirror image of the Downlink cell resources and digital filters just shifted in frequency to the uplink channels of each BTS. All this as depicted in FIG. 2C.

There are, for example, three functionally different MTDI modules: digital MTDI's that connect to BTS's through a digital interface such as digital fiber; RF MTDI's that interface using analogue RF signals with RF BTS's; and auxiliary BTS's that interface with auxiliary equipment. But the structure of cell resources and digital filters associated with them prevails in all the three MTDI modules.

MSDH **130** is the central hub of DCC-DAS **100**. MSDH **130** receives the digital streams of cell resource data from the MTDI's and routes them to the various RRUs as directed by DAS controller **150**. In the uplink direction, MSDH **130** performs the reverse operation. MSDH **130** receives data from the RRUs and directs it to the relevant MTDI which is then sent to the relevant BTS. Where the same cell resource is allocated to more than one RRU, the uplink signals from the RRUs are summed together in order to create a single combined uplink signal for that cell resource which is then sent to the MTDI.

As aforementioned, the MSDH **130** also handles Ethernet data which is used as the IP backhaul of the small cells (**120, 122, and 124**) and Wi-Fi APs (**126, 128, and 129**) and routes the data to Internet gateway **192** or VPN gateway **153**.

Each RRU **156, 158, 160, and 162** is basically a multiple band, multiple technology digital repeater which receives a digital stream of cell resource data (digitized signals) from the MSDH **130**, converts the data from IF signals to RF signals, and transmits the RF signals to one or more zones in the downlink direction. A zone is a geographical area covered by a single RRU output. Since an RRU may be connected to one or more antennas, a zone may be the area covered by one or more antennas which are all connected to the RRU. In the uplink direction, the RRU performs the reverse operation. The RRU receives RF signals, converts them to IF signals, digitizes the IF signal, passes the digitized IF signal through a digital filter bank consisting of the array of uplink cell resources and digital filters associated with them, and sends the resulting signal to MSDH **130**.

The use of digital filtered cell resources allows the amount of data flowing through DCC-DAS **100** to be reduced, thus enabling more capacity in the cables. This is due to the fact that only the output of digital filtered cell resources is converted to serial data and not the whole spectral bandwidth of each specific band. The saving in the data quantity becomes significant, particularly when only one or two operators are involved and their assigned frequencies are just part of the whole spectral width of the frequency band. Formatting of the digital data for transmission through

DCC-DAS **100** may also include an additional compression stage to even further reduce the data flowing in the CPRI links. Furthermore, any conventional analog or digital DAS performs aggregation of noise and signals coming from all the RRUs which are serving the same sector of all BTSs in the same frequency band. Thus noise as well as interferences generated across the whole frequency band and cellular signals are all aggregated. The proposed algorithm teaches about performing the aggregation only on all identical cell resources (i.e. same central frequency same digital filter) serving the same BTS and the same sector. Thus in FIG. 2C for example a legacy DAS will aggregate all the noise, interferences and cellular signals data, of all the BTSs of across the whole PCS frequency band in all the RRUs serving the same sector. The proposed algorithm will aggregate only all-digital filters C3 data in all the RRUs serving the same sector and then carry on and perform separate aggregation for C2 in all the RRUs then A2 in all the RRUs etc.

The Signal to noise is now much better and signal to interferences ratio is much better.

In the near future, the European and America cellular operators will be deploying new technologies in legacy bands. For example, the 900 MHz GSM band in Europe is being reallocated to allow multiple technologies in this band so that now it becomes 900 MHz covering GSM/LTE/WCDMA. The same is happening to other bands worldwide. The DCC-DAS architecture enables the user to easily reallocate or re-farm the spectrum in each band according to the various technologies deployed in this band. All he has to do is reconfigure the filter bank and select specific digital filter characteristics with specific transfer functions desired for each digital filter to accommodate to the new technologies cell resources. Such reconfiguration can be done via management interface **154** which may be accessed locally or from a remote location though the internet or off-air through RF modems.

Further, it is easy to add additional BTS's to BTS farm **102**. All a user must do is connect the new BTS to the system and allocate specific filters in digital filter bank **318** to the new cell resources associated with the new BTS. If the BTS contains two or more technologies or non-contiguous cell resources, then two or more digital filters should be allocated in the digital filter bank, with each one of the digital filters allocated to one cell resource.

DCC-DAS controller **150**, together with the database routing module **182** and control and management interface **154**, store and control the various configurations of DCC-DAS **100**. Data base **189** also stores all the cell resources measurements as well as interferences measurements performed in each digital filter (FIGS. 2C and 2A) during the commissioning of the DCCDAS.

FIG. 3 depicts an exemplary embodiment of harmonizing noise aggregation functional block diagram. In the Uplink direction, each RRU **156** (1-N) converts each incoming received RF signal to an IF signal and then digitizes the IF signals and passes them through a digital filter bank. The RRU may filter each incoming signal using a specific digital filter matched to the technology and the bandwidth of each cell resource as shown in FIG. 2C. A cell resource is defined as a contiguous piece of spectrum that the operator of the DCC-DAS wishes to distribute, for example, consisting of one or more wireless signals of the same wireless cellular technology type. However, this is just an example. A cell resource can also be any contiguous piece of spectrum in the frequency bands of the DCC-DAS that the operator wishes to digitize and distribute via the DCC-DAS. FIG. 2A shows

as an example the cell resources in the US PCS frequency band. A1 and A2 are Verizon™ cell resources in the PCS band; B1, B2, and B3 are AT&T™ cell resources in the PCS band; and C1, C2, and C3 are Sprint™ cell resources in the PCS band. The RRU then converts the digital filtered signals to a digital stream of data samples (e.g. I/Q data samples) which are routed to MSDH **130**.

FIG. 3 shows a conceptual representation of the data flow in the digital link/cable **310** (1-N) between the RRU **156** and the cell resource packet organizer **320** (Exemplary implementation is depicted in FIG. 2B and may be implemented within the MSDH **130**). It clearly shows the cell resource data c, 1, 1; a, 1, 1; c, 2, 1; which are components of the digital link's between the two modules. In this exemplary embodiment the X, Y, Z cell resources indexes are representation of:

X is the cell resources operator ID ("a" is Verizon™, "b" is AT&T™ and "c" is Sprint™)

Y is the cell resources number ID per operator.

Z is the cell resources RRU origin.

The cell resource packet organizer **320** is responsible for the de-serializing of the cell resource packet and feeding the cell resource aggregator **340 341 342 343**. Cell resource aggregators **340-343** are responsible for a specific cell resource aggregation; they receive from the cell resource packet organizer **320** the selected cell resource associated with a specific sector and aggregate them thru a summation function **350-353**. The Automatic Noise Level Control (ANLC **331c . . . -33Nb**) modules are responsible for the adjustment of the cell resources noise coming from the various RRUs **156** (1-N) which are serving the same sector to a targeted pre-aggregation noise level. The targeted pre-aggregation noise level is determined by the targeted post aggregation noise level to be delivered to the base station sector port and the number of aggregated cell resources (for example number of aggregated RRU associated to the specific sector). Uplink noise may be adjusted not purely on thermal noise level but also on the total noise (thermal and interference) and signal level per-one or more cell resource. Performing corresponding gain adjustment process on the sum of signal and noise level in each digital filtered cell resource rather than just only on the thermal noise of each digital filtered cell resource enables the DAS controller **150** to achieve lower aggregated noise levels, better signal to noise levels and improved uplink capacity performance (For example assigning a relative less gain to a cell resource in which there is an interference or excessive external noise).

The cell resource packet leaving the cell resource aggregator **340-343** no longer has the cell resources RRU origin (Z) since it may consist of multiple aggregated RRU cell resources. The cell resource packet organizer **321** is responsible for the re-serializing of the cell resource packet. Algorithm and Method Description, for Distributed Antenna System Noise Aggregation and Management.

The quest for the optimal capacity transport DAS network begins with the built-in ability to measure, analyze and understanding noise and noise rise in the network. Since noise rise phenomenon can originate from either an internal or external source, the network needs to be able to identify its origin, analyze and automatically respond.

Commonly, prior art DAS networks did not measure or monitor noise. The monitoring function was not part of the DAS network and was performed by the relevant base stations only after an aggregation from the entire DAS sector antennas. Monitoring the aggregated noise (and particularly when performed outside the DAS by the BTS) rather than the pre-aggregation noise (as depicted in FIG. 3) limits the

networks ability to handle the noise source; this very limited monitoring capability cannot be the base for optimal capacity transport for DAS network.

DAS noise measurement analyzing and monitoring requires a new way of thinking, noise in the uplink has to be monitored by the DAS controller and also no longer a single point of testing (post aggregation) but rather the network will measure and analyze the noise in every step of its journey from the antenna to the base stations in the head end room (as depicted in FIG. 3).

Monitoring the noise pre-aggregation brings to light new information following new methods for handling the noise in an effective manner enabling essentially a lower noise level and better signal to noise ratio in the distributed base stations resulting in better performance DAS network and higher capacity and throughput.

Noise measurement is not trivial, DAS networks and in particular multi host DAS networks are complex, they carry different technologies and different frequencies. In general the common goal in noise measurement is to separate desired uplink mobile user signal from the total received energy. The separation can be accomplished by disabling any uplink desired signals during the system commissioning phase when noise measurements are performed. This can be achieved by disabling any downlink signal or having the BTSs work in a zero traffic mode during the commissioning phase.

When the DAS becomes operational the operators may be reluctant to disable mobile up link traffic. Thus Real time undistruptive noise separation and management may be accomplished by a full decoding of the desired signal as implemented in the base station or in a simplified manner like separating the desired uplink signal by performing correlation with for example the spreading code of the WCDMA signal. (As shown in FIG. 7 for WCDMA signals); such procedures can also include partial decoding, time based noise measurements, in TDD guard time as an example (FIG. 9) frequency based noise measurements, in GSM the unallocated intervals between carriers as an example (FIG. 12). Noise monitoring can further be assisted not only by the instantaneous noise measurement, but by a sequence of noise measurements can contain additional essential information such as noise trends and over time behavior. Noise behavior is determined by multiple factors, the most essential are the sources. The noise generated by interferences unlike internal white noise often varies in amplitude and quite often will not be constant over the frequency bands.

Unlike the prior art DAS networks which may measure wideband noise power (for example all the noise between 1700 MHz and 2500 MHz: FIG. 11) or per band (for example all the DCS noise between 1700 MHz and 1800 MHz and separately all the UMTS noise between 1900 MHz and 2000 MHz FIG. 12), the proposed algorithm for noise management performs the noise and interference measurements separately for one or more or all of the cell resources digital filters and only across the bandwidth of each of the digital filters which are being aggregated (FIG. 13). Wideband or per band measurements as performed in prior art DAS eliminate the ability to perform any noise measurement and optimization per each cell resources manage the noise in the DAS network.

In many cases the noise is localized, affecting specific antennas in specific frequencies. The ability to measure the noise separately for each zone (remote radio head) and for each cell resource (contiguous piece of spectrum) enables a

better noise harmonizing aggregation which leads to better DAS network performance (FIG. 14).

Harmonizing Noise Aggregation (Calibration and Equalization)

By harmonizing we mean a running process of smart weighted aggregation of noise and signal resources which aims to achieve an optimal signal to noise ratio in varying traffic and interference conditions.

Prior art DAS network was designed under the assumption that the predominant noise origin is the thermal noise, and therefore in order to achieve optimal noise performance, the gain from the antenna to the point of aggregation (pre-aggregation gain) of all aggregate antennas needs to be equal. The equalization performed in the prior art DAS networks (for example in an optical master units or central HUBS) was typically done by manual or automated procedure that adjusted the down link gain in order to achieve the desired transmitted power, following a procedure to correspondingly adjust the uplink pre-aggregation. This prior art DAS open loop gain setting and equalization procedures suffer from all the problems of an open loop process. It is sensitive to gain variations caused for example by incorrect calibration, temperature or hardware failure. This prior art DAS open loop gain setting and equalization procedures cannot detect nor readjust the gain when there are interferences.

Pre-aggregation noise harmonization is a critical step in the quest for achieving optimal performance in DAS networks. Distributed antenna system aggregates all the antennas serving a sector into a common port connected to the distributed base station sector port. The proposed algorithm takes advantage of its multipoint cell resources noise measurement, thus harmonizing the noises prior to the aggregation by individual cell resources gain adjustment. Since the aggregation process in the DAS network may be centralized but can also be distributed, noise harmonizing is required in all aggregation junctions. The noise harmonizing process is an ongoing process that constantly monitors the uplink noise and performs adjustments accordingly.

Noise harmonization process is an optimization process, which may consist of the following layers:

Layer 1 which may be divided into two sub-layers:

1.1. Adjust the uplink cell resources noise coming from the various antennas and RRUs which are serving the same sector to an equal pre-aggregation noise level, the noise and interference may be measured by disabling any downlink signal or having the BTSs work in a zero traffic mode during the commissioning phase. The pre-aggregation targeted noise level is determined by the number of aggregated cell resources (for example number of aggregated RRUs associated to the specific sector) and the targeted post aggregation noise level to be delivered to the base station sector port. Uplink gain may be adjusted not purely on thermal noise level but also on the total noise which may be thermal and interference.

1.2. Adjust the uplink cell resources noise coming from the various antennas and RRUs which are serving the same sector to an equal pre-aggregation noise level. This layer is performed when the network is operational. The noise and interference may be measured by various techniques aimed to separate and distinguish the noise and interference from the desired uplink signal. The pre-aggregation targeted noise level is determined by the number of aggregated cell resources (for example number of aggregated RRUs associated with the specific sector) and the targeted post aggregation

gation noise level to be delivered to the base station sector port. Uplink gain may be adjusted not purely on thermal noise level but also on the total noise which may be thermal and interference. Performing corresponding gain adjustment process on each digital filtered cell resource rather than just only on the thermal noise of each digital filtered cell resource enables the DAS controller **150** to achieve lower aggregated noise levels, better signal to noise levels and improved uplink capacity performance.

Noise rising failure caused by one or more malfunctioning RRUs and or interferences from external sources penetrating the DAS through one or more of the RRU antennas may in severe cases affect a whole BTS sector performance. Thus aggregation of a plurality of antennas and plurality of RRUs without noise harmonization process is one of the major common critical failure in Prior art DAS network. The proposed algorithm for harmonization process enables the protection of the distributed base station sector by measuring separately the noise contribution of each cell resource in each RRU and performing a harmonization process on all these per cell resources digital filters noise sources.

Layer 2: The proposed algorithm enables a more advanced process in which the pre aggregation gains of lower uplink traffic, or no uplink traffic, digital filtered cell resources are proportionally reduced. This pre-aggregation per cell resource weighted gain adjustment enables the reduction of the contribution of lower traffic or no traffic uplink digital filtered cell resources noise to the post aggregate noise.

Layer 3: The proposed algorithm enables furthermore an advanced process in which unlike in prior art DAS networks where predesigned for a predetermined sector allocation (sectorization). For example in FIG. 4A all the floors (1 to 16) where all evenly distributed. This structure of distribution resulted in evenly noise aggregation, resulting in reduced capacity to new technologies such as LTE that suffer heavily from low signal to noise ratio. The new advanced process proposed algorithm enables for the first time a dynamic noise aggregation process, taking in consideration the desired signal to noise ratio per cell resource. This new aggregation functionality is demonstrated in FIG. 4B where all technologies are no longer aggregating the same number of antenna (RRU) resulting in the same noise levels. Higher demanding signal to noise ratio technologies such as LTE, where sector densification over the same DAS resulting in a dramatic improvement of the signal to noise ratio (An example is depicted FIGS. 4A and 4B. Where FIG. 4A depict the scenario before the sector densification, and FIG. 4B depicts the scenario after sector densification, in which the number of aggregated RRUs was reduced from 16 to 4 resulting in a 6 dB signal to noise improvement). The farther more advanced process proposed algorithm which deals separately with each cell resources support small-cell enhancement (LTE FC 5 in FIG. 4C) which enables for example the dedication of a “full BTS sector cell resource” to a specific floor (second). The “full cell resource sector” dedication eliminates any noise aggregation contribution for to this specific floor, resulting in this case in a dramatic improvement of the signal to noise ratio by a factor of 12 dB (reducing the number of aggregated RRUs from 16 to 1 floor).

Detailed Description of the Algorithm

1. The algorithm for harmonizing noise aggregation and management in Distributed Antenna System may focus

on achieving the following goals: Noise aggregation algorithm designated to achieve minimum aggregated noise by equalizing pre-aggregation noise levels.

2. Noise aggregation algorithm designated to achieve optimal aggregate noise in traffic conditions by allocating unequal weighted pre-aggregation gain adjustment.
3. Noise aggregation algorithm designated to achieve optimum signal to noise ratio by cell resource re-allocation, the redistribution of the cell resource enable optimum signal to noise ratio by reducing the number of aggregated antennas for a sector distributed in a high uplink traffic location.

Goals 1, Noise level measurements and per cell resource pre-aggregation gain adjustment when the noise management is performed by disabling the uplink mobile signal or separating the uplink mobile signal from the total noise in the one or more digital filtered cell resource of one or more RRUs corresponding to the same cell resource in the BTS same sector and adjusting the gain of all these cell resource digital filtered cell resource to the same minimal pre-aggregation level. Thus the pre-aggregation algorithm achieves minimum aggregated noise by equalizing pre-aggregation noise and setting them to a minimal level. This algorithm is depicted in FIG. 5 and and may consist of the following steps:

Step 1—Block **501** in FIG. 5—Receiving a radio frequency band from an antenna. In some implementations of DAS networks the antenna is part of the remote unit. In others, there is a low loss in the coaxial cables and other combining elements connecting the one or more antenna to the remote radio head.

Step 2—Block **502** in FIG. 5—Low noise amplification of the received radio frequency band. Low noise amplification is required to optimize the noise Fig. of the uplink receiver and to raise the power level of the received signal.

Step 3—Block **503** in FIG. 5—Measuring the amplified receiver radio frequency band total power. Measuring the total amplified receive radio frequency band power, is important in order to avoid receiver saturation. Total band power may also assist for fast adjustment reaction to noise or interference rising.

Step 4—Block **504** in FIG. 5—Generating one or more digital filters (digital filter bank) and passing and filtering the digitized cell resources in the amplified receiver radio frequency band by the digital filter bank digital filtering contiguous pieces of spectrum. Noise behavior is determined by multiple factors, the most essential are the sources. The noise often varies in amplitude and typically will not be constant over frequency. Unlike the wideband noise power measurement (FIG. 11) or band specific (FIG. 12) measurement in prior art DAS networks, these new noise measurement step is always performed on a desired filtered contiguous pieces of spectrum and performed separately on each cell resource (FIG. 13). Wideband or band specific measurement eliminates the ability to selectively manage the noise in the DAS network.

frequencies. The ability to measure the noise separately for antenna (remote radio head up to the antenna) and for each cell resource (contiguous piece of spectrum) enables better noise harmonizing aggregation which will lead to better DAS network performance.

Step 5—Block **505** in FIG. 5—Measuring the amplified cell resource power and the relative noise power element in the output of each digital filter. Noise measurement is not trivial, DAS networks and in particular multi host DAS networks are complex, they carry different technologies and

different frequencies. In general the common goal in noise measurement is to separate the total received energy from the desired signal. The separation can be accomplished by:

- a. The noise and interference may be measured by disabling any downlink signal or having the BTSs work in a zero traffic mode during the commissioning phase.
- b. A full decoding of the desired signal as implemented in the base station or in a simplified manner like separating the desired uplink signal by performing correlation with for example the spreading code of the WCDMA signal. (As shown in FIG. 8 for WCDMA signals); such procedures can also include partial decoding, time based noise measurements, in TDD guard time as an example (FIG. 9) frequency based noise measurements, in setting uplink digital filters in non-operational or the un-allocated frequency intervals between carriers as in the GSM example (FIG. 10).

Step 6—Block 506 in FIG. 5—Determining a per cell resources pre-aggregation targeted noise level. The pre-aggregation targeted noise level is determined by the desired post aggregation noise level to be delivered to the base station sector port and the number of aggregated cell resources (for example number of aggregated RRU associated to the specific sector).

Step 7—Block 507 in FIG. 5—Pre aggregation adjustments to the cell resource power, in order to achieve a predetermined targeted noise power value.

Noise harmonization process is an equalization process, constantly adjusting the cell resources noise to an equal pre-aggregation level. The equalization enables a more advanced process in which the noise is adjusted not purely on noise level but also considering per branch noise Fig. and passive and active nonlinearity. Considering also external radiation noise may in severe cases protect a whole distributed sector. The noise harmonizing process may be an ongoing process, noise cell resources varies and over time it is subjected to its source and receiving channel. The proposed algorithm network ongoing noise harmonizing process automatically compensates the relevant noise variations.

Step 8—Block 508 in FIG. 5—Aggregating the corresponding power adjustment cell resource in order to achieve a minimum aggregate noise. The corresponding power adjustment aggregating takes advantage of its multipoint selective noise measurement, thus harmonizing the noises prior to the aggregation by individual cell resources gain adjustment. Since the aggregation process in the DAS network may be centralized but can also be distributed, noise harmonizing is required in all aggregation junctions. Cell resources noise harmonizing aggregating process enables the protection of the distributed base station sector by eliminating the noise contribution of the specific faulty cell resources

Step 9—Block 509 in FIG. 5—Measuring the aggregated cell resource power and noise level for validation. By the end of this step all the noise levels of each digital filtered cell resource in each band from each antenna (RRU) in the DAS network are validated recorded and stored.

Goals 2, Noise level measurements and per cell resource pre-aggregation adjustment when the noise management is performed by separating the total received energy from the desired signal under traffic conditions. The algorithm achieves optimal aggregated noise by applying traffic related unequal weighted pre-aggregation gain factors to each digital filter cell resource

This algorithm is depicted in FIG. 6 and and may consist of the following steps:

Step 1—Block 601 in FIG. 6—Receiving all the uplink mobile signals in a radio frequency band from an antenna (Similar to Step 1—Block 501 in FIG. 5).

Step 2—Block 602 in FIG. 6—Low noise amplification of all the signals in received in the radio frequency band (Similar to Step 2—Block 502 in FIG. 5).

Step 3—Block 603 in FIG. 6—Measurement the amplified receiver radio frequency band total power. (Similar to Step 3—Block 503 in FIG. 5).

Step 4—Block 604 in FIG. 6—Generating one or more digital filters (digital filter bank) and passing and filtering the digitized cell resources in the amplified receiver radio frequency band by the digital filter bank digital filtering contiguous pieces of spectrum (Similar to Step 5—Block 504 in FIG. 5).

Step 5—Block 605 in FIG. 6—Measurement the amplified cell resource power (desired and noise) and relative noise power element (similar to Step 5—Block 505 in FIG. 5).

Step 6—Block 606 in FIG. 6—Measuring the desired uplink composite signal power within the total signal in the digital filtered cell resource. Desired uplink signal power measurement is not trivial, DAS networks and in particular multi host DAS networks are complex, they carry different technologies and different frequencies. In general the common goal in desired uplink signal power measurement is to separate the total received energy from the desired signal. The separation can be accomplished by:

- a. The noise and interference may be measured by disabling any downlink signal or having the BTSs work in a zero traffic mode during the commissioning phase.
- b. A full decoding of the desired signal as implemented in the base station or in a simplified manner like separating the desired uplink signal by performing correlation with for example the spreading code of the WCDMA signal. (As shown in FIG. 8 for WCDMA signals); such procedures can also include partial decoding, time based noise measurements, in TDD guard time as an example (FIG. 9) frequency based noise measurements, in setting uplink digital filters in non-operational or the un-allocated frequency intervals between carriers as in the GSM example (FIG. 10).

Step 7—Block 607 in FIG. 6—According to the desired signal power (traffic estimation) determining per antenna (or per RRU in case of multiple antenna per RRU) per cell resource the targeted noise power value. The pre-aggregation noise level per cell resource is determined by the number of aggregated cell resources (for example number of aggregated RRUs associated to the specific sector) and the cell resource desired signal power (traffic estimation) and the desired post aggregation noise level to be delivered to the base station sector port.

Step 8—Block 608 in FIG. 6—Pre aggregation adjustment to the cell resource power in order to achieve a predetermined targeted noise power value. The harmonization enables a more advanced process in which the noise is adjusted not purely on noise level but also considering the signal level (up-link traffic) per antenna (or per RRU in case of multiple antenna per RRU) Setting the pre-aggregation desired noise power value for a lower desired signal power (traffic estimation) to a lower noise power value reduces its contribution to the resulting aggregated noise.

Step 9—Block 609 in FIG. 6—Aggregating the corresponding power adjustment cell resource in order to achieve a minimum aggregate noise (similar to Step 5—Block 505 in FIG. 5) and furthermore weighted aggregate adjustment per cell resource per RRU corresponding to per cell resource

per branch traffic estimation enables a more advanced process in which the noise is adjusted not purely on noise level but also considering the signal level (up-link traffic) per branch. Corresponding the gain adjustment process to the signal and noise level, rather than only the noise enables the network to achieve better aggregated noise. Lower populated cell resource branches proportional gain reduction, enables the reduction of the contributed noise to the aggregate noise.

Step 10—Block 610 in FIG. 6—Measuring the aggregated cell resource power and noise level for validation (similar to Step 8—Block 508 in FIG. 5).

Goals 3, Noise level measurements per antenna (RRU) and per cell resource, and re allocation of sectors in order to achieve optimum signal to noise ratio per sector. The algorithm achieves optimum signal to noise ratio by cell resource reallocation, the redistribution of the cell resource enables optimum signal to noise ratio by reducing the number of aggregated antennas for a sector distributed in a high uplink traffic location.

This algorithm is depicted in FIG. 6 and may consist of the following steps:

Step 1—Block 701 in FIG. 6—Receiving all the uplink mobile signals in a radio frequency band from an antenna (Similar to Step 1 Why is it step 5 all the time—Block 501 in FIG. 5).

Step 2—Block 702 in FIG. 6—Low noise amplification of all the signals in received in the radio frequency band (Similar to Step 2—Block 502 in FIG. 5).

Step 3—Block 703 in FIG. 7—Measuring the amplified receiver radio frequency band total composite power. (Similar to Step 3—Block 503 in FIG. 5).

Step 4—Block 704 in FIG. 7—Generating one or more digitized cell resources in the amplified receiver radio frequency band by digital filtering contiguous pieces of spectrum. (Similar to Step 4—Block 504 in FIG. 5).

Step 5—Block 705 in FIG. 7—Measurement the amplified cell resource power (desired and noise) and relative noise power element (similar to Step 5—Block 505 in FIG. 5).

Step 6—Block 706 in FIG. 6—Measuring the desired uplink signal power within the total (desired+noise and interference) signal in the cell resource digital filter (similar to Step 6—Block 606 in FIG. 6). The level of the measured desired signal in each cell resource is a proper estimation of the uplink traffic or capacity in that RRU.

Step 7—Block 707 in FIG. 6—Block 607 in FIG. 6—According to the desired signal power (traffic estimation) determining per antenna (or per RRU in case of multiple antenna per RRU) per cell resource the targeted noise power value (similar to Step 7—Block 607 in FIG. 6).

Step 8—Block 708 in FIG. 6—Re-allocation of cell resource to the desired RRU in order to achieve a predetermined Calculated “desired level of the traffic estimators”.

For a given allocation and routing of cell resources, compare the traffic estimators of the various cell resources after the aggregating process. Calculate the “desired level of the traffic estimators” and perform now a traffic estimator equalization process (The “desired value of the traffic estimator” can be for example an average value or mean value or any other statistical value). By this traffic estimator equalization process we mean, re-allocating cell resources to one or more RRUs so that now the various cell resources traffic estimators are equalized and aiming to be as close as possible to the calculated “desired level of the traffic estimators”.

The end result for example can be that a zone (Zone is an area covered by an RRU) covered by some cell resources increases while the zone covered by other cell resources decreases.

Another alternative for example is to reallocate new cell resources (For example, add small cells) to those zones in which there is high traffic estimators.

Step 9—Block 709 in FIG. 6—Aggregating reallocated cell resources based on the equalization process performed in the previous step.

Step 10—Block 710 in FIG. 6—Measuring the aggregated cell resource power and noise level for validation (similar to Step 8—Block 508 in FIG. 5).

We claim:

1. A digital distributed antenna system (DAS) for coupling to output ports of a plurality of base transceiver stations (BTS's) comprising:

a plurality of remote radio units (RRUs) in communication with mobile devices;

a central digital hub for routing and processing digitized RF signals, wherein the central digital hub is coupled to the RRUs and to the BTS's; and

at least one uplink digital filter bank comprising a plurality of uplink digital filters, each of the uplink digital filters being matched to a unique uplink cell resource, a uplink cell resource comprising a band of contiguous frequencies within a frequency spectrum owned by an operator including at least one or more signals being received from one or more mobile devices in an uplink direction

wherein the at least one uplink digital filter bank is located in two or more RRUs of the plurality of RRUs, and

wherein, in the uplink direction, a noise aggregation process is performed on two or more RRUs for a plurality of uplink cell resources of the two or more RRUs and not across a whole frequency band of the two or more RRUs.

2. The DAS according to claim 1, wherein the noise aggregation process sets an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain to equalize a plurality of noise levels coming from the plurality of uplink cell resources of a plurality of RRUs prior to noise aggregation process being performed.

3. The DAS according to claim 2, wherein the individual weighted pre-aggregation gain is set according to a targeted noise level determined by a total number of a plurality of individual uplink cell resource data units that are aggregated into a combined uplink cell resource data sample.

4. The DAS according to claim 1, further comprising: a thermal noise measurement module for measuring thermal noise in a plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples,

wherein an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain is set per each cell resource in each RRU based upon the measured thermal noise in that cell resource.

5. The DAS according to claim 4, further comprising: an interference measurement module for measuring interference levels in one or more of the plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples in one or more of the plurality of RRUs,

wherein an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain is set per one or more cell resources belonging to one or more RRUs based upon the measured interference levels measured in the one or more of the individual uplink cell resources.

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6. The DAS according to claim 1, further comprising:
 an automatic noise level control module for traffic estimation of uplink traffic in one or more cell resources in one or more RRU;
 wherein an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain per one or more cell resources is set differently based upon the uplink traffic estimation.
7. The DAS according to claim 6, wherein the automatic noise level control module allocates additional sectors to one or more RRUs in a certain portion of a building to decrease a number of cell resources being aggregated per each sector to improve a signal to noise ratio in each of the plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples.
8. The DAS according to claim 6, wherein the automatic noise level control module allocates a full BTS sector cell resource to only a specific RRU to eliminate any noise aggregation and to improve a signal-to-noise ratio of the full BTS sector cell resource.
9. The DAS according to claim 6, further comprising:
 an interference measurement module for measuring interference levels in one or more of the plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples,
 wherein the automatic noise level control module sets individual weighted pre-aggregation gain to those one or more individual cell resources to a level that eliminates an interference in order to prevent the interference from being aggregated.
10. The DAS according to claim 1, further comprising:
 a noise aggregation process performed on one or more cell resources,
 wherein an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain is set to a level so that it reduces a contribution of lower traffic or no traffic uplink digital filtered cell resources noise to a post aggregation noise.
11. The DAS according to claim 1, wherein the central digital hub is coupled to at least one other central digital hub.
12. A digital distributed antenna system (DAS) comprising:
 a central digital hub coupled to a plurality of base transceiver stations (BTS's) and a plurality of remote radio units (RRUs), the central digital hub comprising:
 at least one uplink digital filter bank comprising a plurality of uplink digital filters;
 each of the plurality of uplink digital filters being matched to a unique cell resource, a cell resource comprising a band of contiguous frequencies within a frequency spectrum owned by an operator, and each cell resource including at least one or more signals being received from one or more mobile devices in an uplink direction,
 wherein, in the uplink direction, a noise aggregation process is performed on two or more RRUs for a plurality of uplink cell resources of the two or more RRUs and not across a whole frequency band of the two or more RRUs.
13. A method for harmonizing noise aggregation for a digital distributed antenna system (DAS) coupled to a plurality of base transceiver stations (BTS's) and a plurality of remote radio units (RRUs), the method comprising:
 receiving a plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples from the plurality of RRUs;
 allocating an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain to one or more individual uplink cell resource data samples;
 aggregating the one or more of the individual uplink cell resource data samples into a combined uplink cell resource data sample; and

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- transmitting the combined uplink cell resource data sample to an assigned BTS,
 wherein a cell resource comprises a band of contiguous frequencies within a frequency spectrum that an operator owns,
 wherein, in an uplink direction, a noise aggregation process is performed on two or more RRUs for one or more uplink cell resource of the plurality of RRUs and not across a whole frequency band of the plurality of RRUs, and
 wherein the noise aggregation process sets an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain to equalize noise levels coming from the plurality of RRUs prior to noise aggregation process being performed.
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the individual weighted pre-aggregation gain is set according to a targeted noise level determined by a total number of a plurality of individual uplink cell resources units that are aggregated into a combined uplink cell resource data sample.
15. The method according to claim 13, further comprising:
 measuring thermal noise in each of a plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples,
 wherein an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain is set per each cell resource in each RRU based upon the measured thermal noise in that cell resource.
16. The method according to claim 15, further comprising:
 measuring interference levels in one or more of the plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples in the plurality of RRUs,
 wherein an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain is set per one or more cell resources belonging to one or more RRUs based upon the measured interference levels measured in the one or more of the individual uplink cell resources.
17. The method according to claim 13, further comprising:
 estimating uplink traffic in each cell resource in one or more RRUs;
 wherein an individual weighted pre-aggregation gain per one or more cell resources is set differently based upon the uplink traffic estimation.
18. The method according to claim 17, further comprising:
 allocating additional sectors to a portion of a building to decrease a number of cell resources being aggregated per each sector to improve a signal to noise ratio in each of the plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples.
19. The method according to claim 17, further comprising:
 allocating a full BTS sector cell resource to only a specific RRU to eliminate any noise aggregation and to improve a signal-to-noise ratio of the full BTS sector cell resource.
20. The method according to claim 17, further comprising:
 measuring interference levels in the plurality of individual uplink cell resource data samples; and
 setting individual weighted pre-aggregation gain to a level that eliminates an interference in order to prevent the interference from being aggregated.